The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

If It's Wrong for Chinese to Gamble in London?

The Proposal for a Gold Standard Currency in China

Communism Grows While Northern Generals Squabble

Tenants and Landlords at Shanghai and Nanking

Element of Extrality in Foreign Competition

How the Political Situation Appears at Tientsin, by Albert M. Guptill ; The Effect of the Present Crisis in Hupeh, by C. T. Liang ; Silver Remains Steady at Low Levels ; Kemmerer's Recommendation of the Gold Standard ; China's Future Leaders from the Army ; Will the Japanese Be the First to Move ; China's Duty to Mankind, by H. Benson-Currie ; War in China no Longer a Chess-Game, by Nathaniel Peffer ; My Experience in Reading a Chinese Daily, by Lin Yutang ; Government Ownership of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, by Paul K. Whang ; What Has Ghandi to Offer China, by Fang Fu-an ; Vast Crowds Patronize Athletic Meets, by Chang Tan-tse ; The Sino-Soviet Situation in the North.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1930 VOLUME LII, NUMBER 5

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The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

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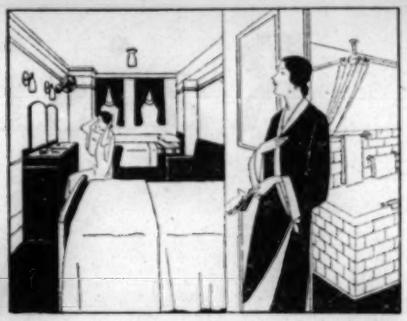

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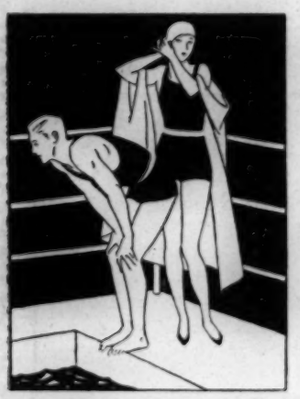

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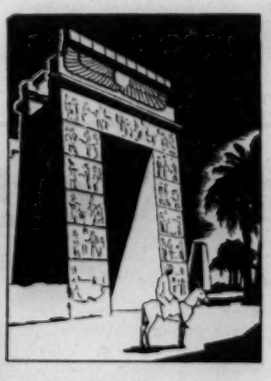

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME LII — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1930 — NUMBER 5

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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H. L. FELTON, Business Manager
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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW HAS DISCONTINUED ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION, FORMERLY ITS BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK. DATING FROM MARCH 1, 1930 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS OR INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO ADVERTISING, SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, No. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
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Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

IF IT'S WRONG FOR CHINESE TO GAMBLE IN LONDON?

THE *London Daily Express* on Feb. 2 printed the following little item which was tucked away down in one corner of the page next to the advertisements,

POLICE WAR ON PUK-A-POO

Wong Kai, a Chinaman, was fined £20 with £5 5s. costs at the Thames Police Court yesterday for permitting a gambling game called puk-a-poo to be carried on at his tobacconist's shop at Limehouse-causeway.

It was stated for the prosecution that there was a revival of the game, which, some time ago, was almost suppressed by the police.

According to this news item, Wong Kai, the Chinese tobacconist was fined the sum of £20 with £5 5s. extra for costs, making a total at present rates of exchange of about $350 in Chinese silver currency, obviously not a small sum for a small shop-keeper who permitted a small gambling game to be played on his premises. No Chinese reader of this paragraph will question the right of the Thames Police Court to fine Wong Kai for violating British anti-gambling laws, but there will be many Chinese who will give this subject serious thought when they realize that foreign concessions in China permit foreigners to conduct dog-racing pari-mutuels and other classes of gambling institutions on an elaborate scale under exterritorial protection on Chinese soil in open violation of Chinese laws.

WILL THE JAPANESE BE FIRST TO MOVE?

A DISPATCH from Nanking, presumably by a Japanese correspondent, which appeared in the *Japan Chronicle* (British paper published at Kobe), stated that the Japanese Consul-General at Nanking had written a letter to the Metropolitan Reconstruction Commission requesting that a site be designated so that Japan could begin construction of a new Legation at the Chinese capital. The report stated that the matter was brought to the attention of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who after consultation with his colleagues, had expressed the opinion that it would be better to wait for a time until the question of Legation sites for all foreign countries could be settled simultaneously. It was considered significant however, that Japan should have been the first country to consult the National Government on the question, and was taken as an indication that foreign opposition to the removal of the Peiping lega-

tion to Nanking was gradually dying out, the Powers doubtlessly realizing that the decision to establish the seat of government at Nanking, was definite. While the present political crisis precipitated by the apparent decision of the two Northern warlords, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, to stage a new rebellion and establish a provisional government in Peiping, may provide a temporary set-back, there is little questioning the fact that the Legations are preparing to remove to the new capital, or at least to Shanghai which is within commuting distance. This tendency of the Legations to move to the Yangtse Valley, has, however, precipitated an interesting reaction on the part of the Chinese Nationalists which is worth recording. Sometime ago *The Review* published an article from a young Chinese who expressed the fear that the Legations might not remove to Nanking, but to Shanghai and that this in turn might have the effect of the creation of a new "Legation Quarter" in the foreign settlements, thereby providing a fresh incentive for continued foreign "protection" of the Settlements. This writer suggested that the National Government should immediately purchase a section of land in the new capital and present it to the foreign nations for Legation purposes. But this suggestion has not aroused any particular enthusiasm in Nanking because of the continued fear of the establishment of a Legation "quarter", the Chinese arguing that if the Legations were all grouped in one place that it would be easy for the Powers to land naval forces for protective purposes in the event of a political crisis and that this might lead again to the establishment of a hated "Legation Quarter" which would be administered, controlled and guarded by an international force similar to the situation which has prevailed in Peiping since the Boxer Rebellion. To get around this, it is reported that the National Government has decided to "scatter" the Legations about the city and not permit them to be established in one place, thus effectively blocking any move toward a separate Legation quarter. Regardless of the plan finally adopted, the National Government should take early steps to settle the Legation question, due to the apparent present desire on the part of the Powers to get out of Peiping. The Powers, owing to their desire to assist the National Government in maintaining its position, seemingly have reached an opinion, long held by the public, that the continued presence of the Legations in Peiping has had the effect of encouraging rebellion on the part of Northern political elements antagonistic to the Nationalist regime. Owing to the fear that complete chaos or even Communism might result from an overturn of the present National Government, the Powers (excepting Russia, of course) are anxious to do everything legitimately possible to help the National Government weather the storm and establish a stable regime. In view of this situation the National Government should speed up the decision regarding the new capital plans so as to enable the various foreign nations to get started on their Legations. Even after a plot of land has been selected, it will require several years for the various foreign governments to decide upon plans and construct buildings for the housing of their *Embassies*. The construction of a new consular building by the U. S. Government at Shanghai provides a good example of the delays which often occur in these matters. It has taken the American Government about ten years to come to a decision about a new consular building at Shanghai and even though the plans have finally been approved, construction is not to start before this fall or possibly not until next year.

SILVER REMAINS FAIRLY STEADY AT LOW LEVEL

ALTHOUGH THERE has been no recent sensational movement in the price of silver, the daily fluctuations hovering around Mex $2.90 to the gold dollar, the question of the status of silver has been brought very much to the fore during the past week, by several important factors, among them being the news that the United States Senate has introduced and passed a bill providing for the imposition of an import duty on the white metal of 30 gold cents an ounce, which, at the present price, amounts to about 75 per cent *advalorem*. Another disturbing factor has been the arrival of 17,000,000 ounces of silver from Indo-China by the French steamer *Athos II*. Nor is the publication of the report of the Kemmerer Commission, favoring the gradual introduction of the gold standard without its effect, for, although it is only being made public to-day, it has been in the hands of Chinese officialdom for some weeks past. The Ministry of Finance, at the head of which is T. V. Soong, has made known its attitude at various times, following the advice of the Government's advisers, that no restrictions either by way of embargo or duty or tax will be placed on the free import of silver. Another member of the Government, however, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has expressed himself in favor of a duty and a ban on the import of foreign silver coins (such as were shipped by the hundreds of tons recently from French Indo-China).

The Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce (A. Calder Marshall) recently addressed, on request, a letter to Dr. Kung giving the Chamber's views on any proposed duty on silver. Briefly stated the Chamber's views are that any increase in the price of silver can only be permanently secured by increasing the demand, and that the best way to accomplish this is to secure an amelioration of conditions ruling in the country and producing districts, so that taxes would be reduced and likin abolished, with the result that export trade would flourish and the price of silver would automatically rise. The Chamber stressed the point that the price of silver was generally fixed by the ratio of its production to gold production. Figures recently published by Sharpe and Wilkins, London bullion brokers, show that since 1921 the world's production of silver has increased nearly fifty per cent. This increase is largely due to the enormous production of the "base" metals, a large proportion of the silver being recovered by improved processes from ores containing small quantities of silver.

The U. S. Department of Commerce, incidental to announcing the news in Washington, March 21, that the United States trade in the Far East in 1929 amounted to two billion dollars, gave its views on silver as follows:

"Indian sales are not entirely to blame for the decline, but also the maintenance of a seven-year high level of world production and the decline of Chinese demand when war-torn up-country areas are unable to absorb Shanghai stocks. There is also the matter of the firmness of the Japanese yen, with resultant silver sales. China's adoption of a gold standard has been recommended. However, the likelihood of adoption in the near future is minimized, owing to a lack of gold stock or credit for foreign loans. It is also probable that the adoption of a gold standard is further rendered remote by the recent severe silver decline."

CHINA'S LEADERS TO COME FROM THE ARMY!

WHILE THERE is much talk about civilian control in China, it is becoming more and more evident that the real political leaders of the country must come from the army—due to the fact that no other class seems able to produce leaders—or to be able to get into a position where it can produce leaders. Since the downfall of the Empire, it has been the army that has ruled China; has made a mess of it to be sure; but nevertheless it has been the military men who have ruled and who undoubtedly will continue to rule for many years to come. The reason for this has been that the revolution destroyed the old official class and the army has taken its place. China has had bad government since the Revolution due to the fact that the new rulers—the army personnel—were recruited from the lowest level of society. China will therefore continue to have bad government until the standards of the new rulers can be raised. The evolution in military rule since the revolution has been most interesting to observe. When the empire crumbled, it was the army that took control in the provinces; usually there emerged one general in each province. Then there was the checker-board game of clashes between these provincial generals and finally there developed generals who were big enough to rule two or three provinces. But that was the limit until the Nationalist Army came up from Canton with broader vision and better educated generals who could rule, nominally at least, more than two or three provinces. First the Nationalist generals ruled everything south of the Yangtsze. Then they extended their control to the Yellow River. The next battle is to be fought along this boundary between Nationalist generals with their somewhat broader vision and two old-style generals in the northern provinces with narrower visions. Ultimately the generals with broader visions will win out and they will control the entire country, but it will be generals who will control, not men drafted from civilian life. The Left Wing and Communist groups talk a great deal about civilian control, but without an army they are and will continue to be powerless. Should they succeed in obtaining control of the country it would be their military leaders who would govern. The Chinese army, despite all that is said to the contrary, is the greatest educative force in the country. It's the army that drafts young men from the villages, drags them away from the traditions and superstitions of their narrow environments and broadens their vision. The army develops *Chinesemen* out of Cantonese, Shantungese, Yunnanese. As the army marches and counter-marches and fights its way across the country, it develops leadership in its personnel. The captain or lieutenant must learn how to control his men and administer the district where he is stationed or he is forced out; thus are leaders trained and developed. There is nothing peculiar to China in this situation because other countries have passed through similar periods. The United States was governed by the Colonial Army of George Washington for many years following the Revolution and again after the American civil war it was a military man, General Grant, who ruled in the White House. While there has been considerable development in the direction of civilian rule in Japan in recent years, it's the army and navy, military men who still rule and who still occupy a position outside and above the constitution. Obviously, good government in China must wait upon the improvement of the Chinese army; hence the most encouraging sign in this direction, is the improvement and education that is taking place in the military establishment.

ELEMENT OF EXTRALITY IN FOREIGN COMPETITION

THERE probably never was a time when competition was keener for the privilege of participating in business development in the Chinese Republic. Although the personnel has changed and new conditions prevail both in China and abroad, one is reminded somewhat of the old period at Peking which was popularly known as the "battle of concessions." In the old days it was a battle for railway and mining concessions. Today, no one seems to be especially interested in railway and mining projects, but the old competition which formerly centered about those things is now being concentrated on the sale of motor cars, radio installations and airplanes. Sometime ago the National Government signed a contract with an American company to develop an airplane mail and passenger service and immediately the terms of the contract became known other foreign firms of British, German and French nationalities came forward with proposals for similar services in other parts of the country, each doubtless telling Chinese Government officials that they were prepared to perform the service at lower cost than the American company. A somewhat similar situation exists from the standpoint of radio installations, electrical and telephonic plants. From the standpoint of the motor car business the competition is particularly keen for the privilege of supplying passenger and freight busses for new roads opened in the interior of the country. The result of this competition has been to enable the Chinese Government to obtain most favorable terms, but no matter how favorable the terms may be, there apparently is always someone around who will claim to be able to do it for less money or who claims to be able to grant longer credit, and so on. Another element which has entered into present-day competition, which was not present previously, is the matter of exterritoriality. Practically all of the big industries which are now competing for business in China still enjoy exterritorial rights, with one important exception. The exception is the Germans who have made the most of the fact that

their country relinquished its exterritorial rights several years ago. A foreign business man of our acquaintance recently stated that he knew of several important contracts going to German firms purely on the grounds that the Germans did not overlook this point in bidding for Chinese favor. In other words, other things being equal, the Chinese were induced to favor the Germans because the Germans had relinquished their "special rights" and thereby had placed themselves on an "equal" basis with the Chinese. A foreign consul stationed at an interior point recently reported that German firms had been able to obtain special consideration at the hands of the Chinese tax-collector on the grounds that Germany had relinquished exterritoriality while competing firms of American, British and Japanese nationality still possessed consular jurisdiction. There is little questioning the fact that the Germans, plus their tremendous energy and resourcefulness, have greatly benefitted by their relinquishment of consular jurisdiction. During the period when the Chinese had control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, following the ousting of the Soviet Russian management, the Chinese controllers of the railway announced that no contracts would be placed with firms whose countries still possessed exterritoriality. Whether this had any actual effect we do not know, but the fact stands that for a considerable period most of the big construction contracts in North Manchuria have gone to the Germans and Czecho-Slovakians, the Czechs also being on an "equal" basis. Recently it has been reported that the National Government has used this diplomatic weapon in the awarding of contracts, but whether this element outweighed prices and long-term credits, we are not in a position to say. The representative of large British industrial interests in China recently asked the question, "Tell us what we can do to win Chinese good will so that big orders can be sent back to England to relieve unemployment?" While large foreign firms already established in China are strongly opposed to any immediate relinquishment of consular jurisdiction, knowing full well that they may be immediately subjected to Chinese taxation neither scientifically or equitably administered, they are also on the other hand coming to realize that Chinese public opinion is a tremendously important element which must be appeased. For these reasons one would think that, in view of the definite promises of all of the Powers to relinquish their exterritorial rights, that large foreign interests would be prodding their diplomats to speed up negotiations to the end that this troublesome question might be definitely settled! Several weeks ago the British Government sent China a note wherein it was stated that the British Government considered Jan. 1, 1930 as the date for the beginning of the revision of the so-called unequal treaties. Many important firms in China who are coming out second-best in their competition with the Germans are beginning to wonder what date the British Government has set for the *conclusion* of the negotiations. Recently the National Government issued a statement through its *Kuo Min* news agency to the effect that the Government had now decided upon a definite plan of "gradual" revision of the exterritorial treaties. Since this, apparently, is what the foreign firms, as well as their home governments, have been insisting upon, one wonders what is the cause of the delay in reaching a final decision.

TENANTS AND LANDLORDS AT SHANGHAI AND NANKING

WHEN the National Government constructed the "Chung-San" or Sun Yat-sen memorial highway in Nanking two years ago there was a tremendous outcry and criticism of the Government's methods in expropriating the land of private owners. Just what happened in Nanking, we do not know except that tenants and land-owners, whose properties happened to be in the section traversed by the road, made a great outcry against the methods which the Government used in pushing through the road. At first it was alleged that the Government had simply taken the land without reimbursing the property-owners, but later it was stated that they were given some kind of bonds in payment for their property with a promise that later on they would be given other land and houses when the Capital City Planning Commission had completed its work. The property-owners and tenants in Nanking succeeded in enlisting the sympathy and propaganda support of the large foreign newspapers in the China coast cities, particularly the two leading British organs, the *North-China Daily News* and *Peking and Tientsin Times*, the editors of which shed many tears regarding the iniquities of the National Government. Regardless of the attacks, however, the Government pushed its model road through the heart of the old city of Nanking, which previously had been forced to put up with narrow streets little better than cow-paths. So much for that! Now we come to another equally interesting case involving the rights of land-lords and tenants in Shanghai which has inspired Shanghai's foreign press in an exactly opposite direction: The Nanking Road tenant case developed as a result of a Chinese property-owner leasing a plot of land, already occupied by a number of small tenants to a new tenant who proposed to construct a large department store on the site. The old tenants, small shop-keepers, who have occupied the property for many years without written leases, have refused to vacate on the grounds that they had been promised verbally that they could occupy their premises for a period of twenty years. The element of "old-custom" also enters into the case, due to a little understood system which has been designated as "key-money." Just what this term means has never been legally defined, but according to recent arguments in the local Provisional court, it was contended that it long has been customary for a tenant to pay his landlord "key-money," a considerable sum when the property was rented originally. In exchange for this "key-money" the tenant was supposed to have the right to rent the property practically in perpetuity, without written lease, and only could be evicted in the event the owner of the property desired the premises for his own use. In other words the owner of the property could not evict the "key-money" tenant so long as he paid his rent and so long as the owner of the property did not desire possession of the property for his own use. He couldn't rent it to another tenant! In

this case the tenants, some sixteen of them, banded together, employed a battery of Chinese legal talent, including Miss Soume Tcheng, China's well known Chinese woman lawyer, and as a result they won out on the contention that "old-custom" is still a force in China despite newly written laws and the modernization process. The effect of the decision has been to cause vast dismay in property-owning circles in Shanghai and, if we would believe the newspaper reports, has had an adverse effect on property values throughout the city, the reason being the court ruling that the rights of tenants are superior to the rights of real-estate owners who would evict small tenants in favor of larger tenants able to pay increased rentals. Briefly the small shop-keepers have defeated the landlord as well as the promoters of the new department store. The case has been appealed to the higher Chinese court in Nanking, and now the foreign newspapers on the China coast who damned the Government for its action in evicting the Nanking property-owners and tenants, are now loud in their denunciation of the Chinese court for up-holding small tenants against a large property-owner in the International Settlement!

KEMMERER COMMISSION RECOMMENDS GOLD STANDARD

THE COMMISSION of Financial Experts to the Chinese Government, at the head of which is E. W. Kemmerer, after working on the problem for more than a year, has presented its report to the Government, through T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance. The full report covers more than 200 pages of typewritten copy. It is entitled, "Project of Law for the Gradual Introduction of a Gold Standard Currency System in China, together with a Report in Support Thereof." The principal reasons given by the Commission for recommending that China should eventually go on a gold standard are, (1) That China's foreign trade is almost entirely with gold standard countries, and (2), China's public debt is largely a gold standard debt and is likely to be increasingly so for many years to come. Another reason given is that gold is likely to be the more stable monetary standard in the future. The Commission, however, admits that there is an argument against the gold standard in that the gold supply is prospectively inadequate and that China by adopting the gold standard might help to bring about a world shortage of gold and in consequence bring about a fall in the general price level in all gold standard countries.

The unit of value recommended is a theoretical uncoined gold unit to consist of 60.1866 centigrams of pure gold. This would give the unit a gold value of 40 cents United States currency. In order to distinguish the new unit easily from the numerous kinds of dollars in use in China it is proposed to call the new unit a "sun", with the symbol S. The proposed gold value of the "sun" corresponds very closely to the gold value of the Sun Yat-sen dollar. The present system of a decimal notation is, naturally, followed. Although a gold standard is recommended by the Commission the Commission urges no provision for the coining of gold coins and cites England, France, Germany, India and other countries as being gold standard countries, but without gold coins in circulation. The Commission also mentions that although America has the largest gold coinage of any country in the world gold coins do not circulate to any appreciable extent. The coins which are recommended are:

1. The silver "sun", representing the new gold standard monetary unit.

2. Silver fractional coins of the denominations of (a) half "sun" or 50 cents, and (b) 20 cents.

3. Nickel coins of the denomination of, (a) 10 cents and (b) 5 cents.

4. Copper coins of the denomination of (a) 1 cent, (b), half cent or five mills, and (c) one-fifth cent or two mills.

The proposed "sun" would be practically the same as the "big" dollar, to which the Chinese populace is accustomed. The half "sun" would be convenient and popular. The proposed five-cent coins made of nickel would also be an innovation. The most widely used coins in China are "single coppers" and the proposed new copper cent would be equivalent to about three of these. The coinage of the 2 mills pieces is intended only for the more backward parts of the country. The Commission has made provision for such a coin but hopes that its actual coinage will not be necessary. The "sun" is to weigh 20 grammes gross, 800 fine, with a pure silver content of 16 grams. The Commission realizes that a real danger will confront the Chinese government in connection with the adoption of the gold standard, involving as it will, the circulation of large quantities of fiduciary silver coins. Counterfeiting has been prevalent in China in the past, and the incentive to counterfeiting will be greater in future with a gold standard, as the percentage of profit will be greater. The subsidiary silver coins are to be given a gross weight in exact proportion to their value as compared with the "sun," but the fineness is to be reduced from 800 to 720. To increase the alloy will make the coins more resistent to wear and will also increase the government's seignorage profits.

The nickel and copper coins are, naturally, to be made from base metals and the Commission has tabulated the expected seignorage profits on these coins as follows:

Coins	Per Capita Circulation	Total	Approximate Profit
10 cents	20 cents	S 80,000,000	S 70,000,000
5 „	10 „	S 40,000,000	S 34,000,000
1 „	20 „	S 80,000,000	S 40,000,000
½ „	15 „	S 60,000,000	S 24,000,000
2 mills	1 „	S 40,000,000	S 1,000,000
		Total gross seignorage	S169,000,000
		This is the equivalent of about	G$68,000,000.

The Commission, realizing the difficulties of introducing the gold standard, recommends that it be introduced slowly and cautiously, and also suggests that dates be set in the various provinces for the adoption of the new units. The Commission recommends that in order to facilitate the introduction of the new currency, the Government should establish exchange offices in convenient places throughout

the provinces, at which it will redeem and withdraw from circulation all legally circulating non-gold standard coins that are presented for conversion. A gold standard legal tender date is recommended to be fixed, after which only the new gold standard coins would be legal tender.

The Commission recommends as the basis for the maintenance of the gold standard what is known as the Gold-Exchange Standard. It is a variety of the gold standard, for the standard is the value of the fixed quantity of gold, but unlike the more usual form of the gold standard it does not involve the actual coinage or circulation of gold money.

Attached to the Commission's report is a summary of previous proposals to reform China's currency. In 1903 the Jeremiah Jenks commission recommended the gold-exchange standard with a unit equal to about 50 cents of U. S. currency. In 1903 to 1906 Imperial Edicts proposed a silver basis on the basis of the tael. In 1908 Sheng Hsuang-hwai suggested the "dollar" standard, both gold and silver coins to be minted. In 1912 Gerard Vissering suggested a gold-exchange standard for a period of 20 to 30 years as a preliminary to the gold standard. In 1908 Tsao Ju-lin recommended the gold standard with reserves in six large cities. In 1928 the Economic Conference recommended the silver standard on the basis of the existing silver dollar.

Communism Grows While Northern Generals Squabble

ASIDE from a few minor clashes between military adherents of Nanking and Shansi stationed on the Lung-Hai railway in Honan province, the outstanding element in the present abnormal military and political situation, is a definite indication of a rapid growth in communistic activities in South China, centered chiefly in Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Kwangsi and Yunnan provinces. Detailed reference to this communistic development has appeared in recent issues of *The Review*, wherein it was shown that while in many cases the provincial troops were able to oust the communistic military factions, this has not applied in all cases, particularly in southern Kiangsi province where it now is reported that the communists are practically in control. In this connection the *Kuo Wen* (independent) Chinese news agency on March 14, in a dispatch from Nanchang (capital of Kiangsi province) stated that the magistrate of the Kian district, located to the south of Nanchang, had reported that Communists had occupied the Fuan district and had massacred some 2,000 people, including practically all officials of the area. According to the report the Communist force originally attacked the city in February but were repulsed. The next attack, however, was successful and the city occupied. The report stated that the Communist force was led by a group of well known militant leaders including Generals Chu Teh, Mon Chi-tung, Pan Huai-teh, and three others named Huang, Yuan and Wang. A later report by the *Kuo Wen* agency on March 24 stated that provincial troops had defeated the Communists at Kanchow, located near the headwaters of the Han river in southern Kiangsi, but that the main Communist force had escaped and was marching northward into the Shinko and Hsinfeng districts. In addition to this situation in Kiangsi there was the report which appeared in last week's issue of *The Review* telling of the occupation of the Poseh district on the border between Kwangsi and Yunnan by Communists who remained in control for several weeks before they finally were driven out by the provincial troops. Also, there was a report of a Communist uprising in the Bias Bay region of Kwantung province where two regiments of government troops had been stationed for pirate-suppression purposes. In this instance the troops murdered their officers, destroyed the wireless plant and other communication facilities and took possession of the district. The Canton government immediately dispatched gunboats to Bias Bay, but the outcome of the situation has not been reported.

As Moscow Views the Situation

That Moscow is observing the present developments in the China situation with more than sympathetic interest, is indicated in a detailed report which appeared in *International Press Correspondence*, the organ of the Third International, which is distributed from an office in Berlin. This article, after referring to the military situation in both the South and North, comments as follows,

> "It must not be forgotten that this time the 'unusual conflict' in the ranks of the Chinese counter-revolution is developing under the condition of an extremely sharp economic crisis, which embraces not only the impoverished Chinese village but also the industrial and trading centers. At the same time, the movement of the partisans in the provinces is growing in extent, and the labor movement in the towns is becoming more revolutionary. Finally, the process of disintegration in the Kuomintang Party is proceeding even more rapidly and the Nanking group is becoming more and more discredited."

This article, which apparently was written by some Soviet agent in China who used the signature, "Ivan," then explained at length that the activities of the Kuomintang Party practically have been suppressed or discontinued in all the territory north of the Yellow River and alleged that the only thing which was keeping the National Government alive was the "paper" recognition of the Powers. The writer then alleged that since Yen Hsi-shan desires to retain the recognition of the Powers, that he does not intend to overturn the National Government, but only to oust Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in order that he (Yen) might succeed to the position. The article concluded with a declaration that "regardless of whoever may stand at the head of the Chinese counter-revolution (present National Government) whether it be Chiang or Yen, the days of its triumph are numbered.

Latest Military-Political Developments

The political and military crisis from the standpoint of the activities of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang seem to be centered in Honan province, where, owing to

the conflicting reports it is practically impossible to determine what actually is happening. A Japanese *Rengo* telegram on Wednesday of this week from Hankow stated that a report had been received in that city that Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun troops had occupied the important city of Chengchow in northern Honan, located at the junction of the Peiping-Hankow and Lung-Hai railways, but another message by the Nanking (official) *Kuo Min* news agency indicated that the Kuominchun troops are still in western Honan in the vicinity of Loyang. This report, however, stated that Kuominchun units under Gen. Pang Ping-sun, were moving eastward from Loyang and that Gen. Ho Chen-chun, commander of the Government forces in Hupeh had dispatched a part of the 5th Route Army up the Peiping-Hankow to Chengchow for the purpose of reinforcing the Government troops in that area. It therefore appears that Chengchow is now the objective of both sides, this city now being held by Gen. Han Fu-chu, head of the Honan provincial government who is loyal to Nanking. Gen. Shih Yu-shan, the other ex-Kuominchun military leader in Honan, whose attitude has been uncertain has now withdrawn his troops north of the Yellow river and apparently is stationed in the northern section of Honan province on the railway. The *Kuo Men* news agency on Wednesday circulated a report that Gen. Shih had sent a message to Nanking reaffirming his loyalty.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Trip

Aside from the developments in Honan and the North generally, the outstanding incident of the week was the departure of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the National Government, from Nanking on March 20, Gen. Chiang being accompanied by Madame Chiang and a small bodyguard and traveling on the Chinese gunboat Tsuyu. After stopping at Chinkiang where Gen. Chiang inspected the Government troops, he proceeded to Shanghai where he spent a few hours on the afternoon of March 21, following which he and Madame Chiang proceeded to Ningpo, Chekiang province, from which place they proceeded by motor to Gen. Chiang's home village of Fenghwa. Much speculation resulted from Gen. Chiang's trip despite the fact that it had been annonunced for several days previously that he was planning an inspection trip. Among the reports was one that he was planning to meet Wang Ching-wei, the Kuomintang Left Wing leader, for a conference; that he came to Shanghai for the purpose of negotiating a loan from Shanghai banks, and so on. The *North-China Daily News*, British newspaper, reported on March 25, that the real purpose of Gen. Chiang's trip was to hold a conference with Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, commander of the Northeastern naval squadron and that Gen. Chiang and Admiral Liang had met at Ningpo for this purpose, it being reported that the purpose was to arrange for definite cooperation between the National Congress Government and the Manchurian authorities.

The Attitude of Mukden

The *Kuo Min* news agency on March 25 issued a report from Peiping alleging that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang had mobilized troops in the Luanho-Yukwan region and that this "had completely changed the local political panorama," resulting in Gen. Yen Hsi-shan sending a Shansi division to Tangku under Gen. Li Sen-ta. In view of this alleged gesture of Mukden to lend active support to Nanking, it was stated that the "peace faction" in Shansi had been strengthened and that renewed pressure was being exerted on Gen. Yen to call off his plans for establishing a provisional government at Peiping. It was stated that Yen's scheduled departure from Taiyuan for Peiping had been delayed. A *Reuter* report from Peiping, also on March 25, alleged that Yen was reported to have "again emphasized that he had always desired peace and had declared that he had no intention of attempting to establish a government in Peiping. However, a Japanese *Rengo* message from Peiping on March 26 stated that Wang Ching-wei, Left Leader, recently expelled from the Party had sent a message to Yen Hsi-shan on March 24 requesting Yen to immediately organize a provisional government and assume the head of it.

Peiping Party Offices Closed

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Peiping on March 26 stated that all activities of the Kuomintang in the North are at a standstill, all headquarters as well as other public organizations having been closed upon the orders of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. Continuing, this report stated that Chen Kung-po, associate of Wang Ching-wei, had suggested to Gen. Yen that a joint office of the "insurgent provincial and district party organs be established in Peiping and that a provisional government be established in the name of the Second Central Executive Committee until a more opportun time, when a Third National of Party delegates might be summoned."

This report also alleged that certain reactionary Northern elements notably the Anfu Clique and Chihli Party, had other schemes in mind, which accounted for Yen's hesitancy in proceeding to Peiping for the carrying out of the plans for a provisional government. A further report stated that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the ex-Chihli leader, now in retirement in Szechuen province had been provided with funds for the purpose of recruiting an army for the purpose of advancing down the Yangtze to attack Hankow.

Warning to Chang Fa-kwei

A further *Kuo Min* message on March 25 from Canton stated that Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of the Government's forces at Canton had issued a "warning" to Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, Left Wing military leader, who is still operating in the South, telling him that a further expedition against his "Ironsides" would be launched in the event Gen. Chang did not surrender at once. This report stated that Gen. Chang's "Ironsides" had dwindled to 4,000 and was short of both finance and ammunition.

Further Communistic Activities

Further dispatches by the *Kuo Wen* news agency from Canton, Amoy and Nanchang indicate the growth of communistic activities, the report from Canton, dated March 25, stating that two towns in southern Kiangsi, Taiyi and Hsinfeng, had gone over to the Communist leaders Chu and Mou, practically all merchants and propertied classes fleeing to Shaochow on the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border. The dispatch from Amoy, also dated March 25 stated that the town of Hochi in southwestern Fukien province had been occupied by Communist forces operating from Lung-yen. The report stated that a Soviet form of government had been organized. A further report from Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi stated that the town of Yechung was being besieged by a combined force of Communists and bandits.

How the Situation Appears at Tientsin

BY ALBERT M. CUPTILL

During the past two weeks the jack-in-the-box policies of practically every political general in China have made themselves equally a stumbling block to Yen Hsi-shan's supposed platform of purging the Kuomintang of unscrupulous leaders and of Chiang Kai-shek's announced intention of unifying the country, with the result that at this moment it is extremely doubtful if Yen's own subordinate officers know where they, or their acknowledged chieftain stands in respect to the situation which has been created by the conflicting rivalries of northeast, northwest Shansi, the Honan irregulars, and the southern mobicontents, all supposed to be "agin the government" and noody trusting anybody else.

Two weeks ago the local Shansi commander, the then Defence Commissioner, General Fu Tso-yi, resigned his job to become Emergency Commander for this part of Hopei Province. He pushed a force, estimated to number between thirty and forty thousand men, down the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line toward the Shantung bordor and while he has been reported to have at one time been in occupation of the city of Tehchow, he personally has denied this to me, admitting at the same time that his lines extended close to that point. At the time he threw his forces down the railway it was admitted by one of his staff that there was every chance of his replacing General Chen Tiao-yuan as Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government and his reported negotiations with various "irregular" troop leaders supported that view. On March 8 however, Fu Tso-yi came back from his troops on or near the Shantung border, having been called to Taiyuan and upon his arrival at Tientsin was in the best of spirits, stating that the generals were being called in for their orders and that while peace was possible it was unlikely, and giving assurances. among other things, of the moral support at least, of the Mukden government in any emergency which might arise. Fu was in Taiyuan four days and returned to Tientsin exceedingly downcast, "distrait" would be a good term to use, and in the course of a conversation with me on the day following his return he stated that things were so confused that he could not possibly make a statement of the results either of his trip to Shansi's capital or of his present position. Asked point-blank as to Mukden's position he said that he had sent a man up there to find out, and as to Shantung, he had no intention

of an immediate shift of his troops either up or down the railway. He stated that Shih Yu-san and Han Fu-chu had managed to obscure the situation from all parties concerned in the recent attempt to line up the opposition to Nanking and finally closed the interview by denying that either Feng or Lu Chung-lin had the slightest chance of assuming the Shansi command.

Quiet on the Shantung Border

Now, in the face of this statement, and of Japanese and Chinese reports, some disseminated by *Reuter*, to the effect that Tsinan has been turned into a military camp and that Nanking is mobilizing a powerful force at that point, I am in receipt of private advices from Chinese to the effect that nothing of the sort has taken place and that all is quiet and peaceful as usual there with no apparent chance of trouble. That there has been trouble between the provincial troops and some semi-bandits seems to be undeniable, but I am, on the whole, of the opinion that Fu Tso-yi's previous statements to me denying any actual hostilities between Shansi and Shantung units is correct.

If a few observations are not out of place here, I would like to point out that in this shuffling of military strength, this buying of one general and another which has been taking place, both sides to the practice have lost opportunities which they might have availed themselves of had they been at all ready for actual warfare. I have had a pretty good chance to see what the Shansi troops in this part of the country look like and while they are decent farmers, one would hardly go to the length of calling them first class fighting men and all the equipment I have seen them carry is old and in poor shape. Information coming through from the Kuominchun points to poor equipment and deteriorated morale. Eighteen months or so ago I saw Sung Liang-chen's Kuominchun army and while their equipment was not good, it was clean and the men were up on their toes. It is stated that his force, the one which fought the Nankow Pass battle and rearguard classic across half of northwest China and supposed to be the best that Feng had, has gone down badly as regards morale. Competent foreign military men say that the Mukden forces look all right but are badly officered and won't fight and from what little I have seen of Chen Tiao-yuan's men now in Shantung, a battle is the last occupation they are desirous of engaging in. Chiang Kai-shek may have forty or four hundred German staff officers and all the airplanes he wants, but unless his troops have changed their minds in a very few months they are likewise unprepared to risk their hides in a fight.

Permitting Opportunities to Pass

It would be easy enough to advance two pages of good reasons for this state of affiairs, this inability to take advantage of situations, but one given me the other day by a Shansi staff officer is good enough. He stated that until these generals make up their minds to spend money on their troops all the time and keep them in constant fighting trim there will be no soldiers in China who can take the field in any shape to conduct modern warfare. Last minute purchases of supplies and equipment in an attempt to cover up years of stinginess is no way to get an army ready to fight. I think this officer has sized the situation up correctly. In fact, from this angle, I am confident that Fu Tso-yi could have goose-stepped his men into Tsinan nearly three weeks ago had he been ready to strike and strike hard and rapidly. He is said to have been as ready as one of Yen's subordinates could be but that Yen's dislike of parting with funds tied his hands for him.

Likewise, had Nanking been in any shape to push an army into Shantung and Southern Hopei at the beginning of March, Nanking officers could probably have been collecting the Tientsin revenues today.

As a result of general unpreparedness all around there is still the chance that the Mukden faction may be foolish enough to attempt, this time on Chiang's invitation another excursion inside the wall, but with all the trouble Chang Hsueh-liang still has on hand in his own bailiwick I will believe that when I see his men arriving in Tientsin. Rather, does it seem, and I am suported in this view by a lot of Chinese up here, that the spring war will more likely degenerate into a painful alignment of forces and then a settlement in which silver will have more influence than will lead and high explosives.

Tientsin, March 25, 1930.

Effect of the Present Crisis In Hupeh

BY C. T. LIANG

Excitement and military activity resumed reign some three days ago when news reached the local Headquarters of Yen Hsih-shan's decision to fight the issue out by force of arms. Prior to that date the Hupeh public heaved a general sigh of relief, believing that peace had come to prevail, temporarily at last. The local military authorities, however, never allowed themsevles to be lulled into a false sense of security by Yen's telegram of retirement. Instead their military plans went on as usual. To Hunan travelled Mayer Liu Wen-tao to make sure of General Ho Chien's support. To Nanking flew General Ho Chen-chun, Field-commander of the Fifth Route Army, to consult Commander-in-chief Chiang Kai-shek about plans of military operations. In between, the Headquarters for the Fifth Route Army was installed in the former office of the Shensi Pacification Commissioner on Szemin Kai, Hankow, and all available troops were being rushed to the Peiping-Hankow and the Hsiangyang-Fancheng fronts.

From the above can be readily discerned two tendencies, namely, (1) military manoevres for war and (2) concentration of military forces in Wuhan and at the two war fronts to the exclusion of the countryside. Now, with the view to helping along rehabilitation suggestions of the province that would usually happen after each war, I propose to describe here below how the present military movements are affecting the province as a whole.

Serious Financial Burden

Perhaps the most important effect of these military actions comes in the shape of financial stringency of the provincial treasury. As all know, the Hupeh provincial treasury had been eating from hand to mouth since the earliest days of the Republic. Owing to the manipulations of the erstwhile commander-in-chiefs Wu Pei-fu and Tang Sen-chi, the provinces were actually bled white. Henceforth, every army which volunteers to "save" the province from going to the dogs always makes it a point to saddle further burdens on the province. Today, deficits have become the regular order of things and financial balancing the rare exception. The province expects a monthly revenue of $300,000 Mex, but it has to meet an expenditure of over $600,000, netting a monthly deficit of $300,000 at the least. But this is only the ordinary budget. When wars or preparations for war come in, that makes a totally different picture. According to reports published in the verncular papers, the cost of putting the military affairs of the province into position since the present crisis started approximates a million dollar mark which goes beyond the ability of any previncial treasurer to shoulder, who therefore shifted the burden to the Special Agent of the Finance Ministry stationed in Hankow. Furthermore, the province is called upon to contribute $500,000 toward the Central War Chest. This sum the province has of course raised and remitted to Nanking but only on the security of the future incomes of the province. In view of such financial demands and desirous of curtailing unnecessary expenditures, the provincial Government has lately effected a number of economies by abolishing its Hankow office and by merging the Construction and the Agriculture-Mining Departments into one. Be this as it may, the hope of any financial recovery must be postponed to an indefinite future when one takes the adding of another ten regiments of provincial forces into consideration.

Bandits and Bandit Suppression

Judging by prevalence and notoriety, banditry should rank first in the discussion of the effects which the present crisis imposes upon the province. During the past years, bandits had been rampant throughout the province and used to play a game of hide-and-seek with bandit-suppression armies. Unless they are able to challenge the Government troops to a battle, their customary practice has been that they retreat before an attack by Government forces and return as spon as the Government forces retire. By such ingenious tactics, the bandits have managed to thrive and at times throw their gauntlet at the doors of the Government troops. By Yen Hsih-shan issuing his circular telegram last February, it simultaneouly sounded a clarion call for the banditti to reappear in the open, because by force of circumstances the regular soldiers must withdraw from the countryside and concentrate in Wuhan and at the Hsiangfan fronts. Thus, acting as if by prearrangement, bandit activities arise on all sides. In western

(Continued on page 189)

Proposal for the Establishment of a Gold-Standard Currency in China

The following is an authorized summary prepared by the Commission of Financial Experts, popularly known as the "Kemmerer Commission," for the gradu l introduction of a gold standard currency in China. The complete report, which is a bulky volume of 200 pages, contains a complete draft of a proposed currency reform law for China. It was released for publication this week by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the National Government. The report contains in the front pages the signatures of the following members of the Commission of Financial Experts: Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, president of the commission; John P. Young, assistant expert in currency and banking; F. P. Lynch, assistant expert in cnrrency and banking; R. W. Bonnevale, assistant expert in budget, accounting and fiscal control; A. N. Young, expert in public accounting; W. B. Poland, expert in railway finance; O. C. Lockhart, expert in taxation; B. B. Wallace, expert in tariff and tariff policies; F. A. Cleveland, expert in budget, accounting and fiscal control; William Watson, assistant expert in budget, accounting and fiscal; Edward F. Feeley, general secretary; F. W. Fetter, under secretary; D. L. Kemmerer, assistant secretary.

CURRENCY REFORM, which is urgently needed in China, should involve two things: the replacement of the present confused currencies by a uniform and nation-wide currency system, and the introduction of the gold standard. The chaotic condition of China's currency is a serious handicap to trade and to the development and prosperity of the country. China is the only important country today upon the silver standard. The silver standard is also a great handicap to China, particularly in the disturbing effect it has upon the country's foreign trade, and in the difficulties it creates in the management of the Government's finances, since government receipts are almost wholly in terms of silver, while a large part of the payments are fixed in terms of gold.

The accompanying Project of law provides for the gradual introduction of a qualified form of the gold-exchange standard, and arranges for the permanent retirement from circulation of the various monies now in use, thus giving China a national and uniform gold currency system.

The new gold currency unit, for which the name "sun" has been suggested, is to contain 60.1866 centigrams of pure gold and therefore to have a value equivalent to 40 cents in United States currency (S2.50-G$1.00), to 1s: 7.7265d sterling, and to 0.8025 Japanese gold yen. This unit was selected largely because it is of practically the same value, in terms of gold, as the silver dollars now current in most parts of China. The shift from the present silver unit to a gold unit of approximately the same value should involve little if any disturbance to prices, wages and the relationship between debtors and creditors. If an individual, for example, receives 100 dollars a month on the present basis he would presumably receive 100 suns a month on the gold basis, and where an article now costs him one dollar it would presumably then cost him one sun.

The Project provides for silver coins of one sun, 50 cents and 20 cents; nickel coins of 10 cents and 5 cents; and copper coins of 1 cent, ½ cent and 1/5 cent. The smallest copper coin is not to be minted unless an urgent need for such a coin appears. The Project does not provide for the minting of gold coins. The gold standard does not require the coinage or circulation of gold, and most countries today on the gold standard do not have gold coins in active circulation. The Project provides, however, for the maintenance of the parity of all coins with the value of a fixed gold unit, and, as will be shown below, provides a mechanism whereby the amount of currency in circulation will vary in the same manner as the amount of currency varies in such countries as the United States or Great Britain as a result of actual imports and exports of gold. The proposed system thus provides the essential features of the gold standard, but without the coinage or circulation of gold.

Fiduciary Coins Redeemable by Drafts Payable in Gold

All of the coins, including the silver sun, are to be fiduciary, and maintained at a parity with gold by means of unlimited redemption in drafts on gold-standard countries, or in gold bars, at the option of the Government. Although the Project gives the Government the option of redemption in gold bars, it is expected that this form of redemption will be rarely if ever used.

Redemption ordinarily will be in drafts, probably on New York or London, the drafts to be for amounts equal to Suns 2,000 or more. On such redemption a premium is to be charged equal to the cost of shipping gold from the city in China where the draft is sold to the foreign city on which it is drawn. If China had gold coins in circulation and exchange rates went to the gold export point, an exporter of gold would have to bear a cost equal to this premium. Coins redeemed in this manner are to be withdrawn physically from circulation just as though the coins had actually left the country, as would be the case in a country on the gold standard with gold in circulation.

On the other hand, in order to provide the equivalent of an importation of gold into China, certain banks acting as agents of China abroad will be prepared to sell drafts payable in China in gold-standard money, charging a premium equal to the cost of shipping gold to China. The currency in China will be increased in this way just as effectively as though gold were imported. Exchange fluctuations will stay within the "gold points" as under a gold standard with gold in circulation, since the Government will always be ready to give foreign gold drafts in exchange for its currency in China, and to pay out its currency in China in exchange for foreign gold currencies offered abroad, at rates corresponding to those fixed by the "gold points", that is the points at which, in countries like the United States and Great Britain, it is profitable to export or import gold.

In order to provide for the redemption of Chinese money as described above, and to provide for the sale abroad of drafts payable in Chinese money, a gold-standard trust fund is to be established. The Fund is to amount to at least 35 per cent of the value of the coins in circulation, and is to be divided into two parts. Part I is to consist of gold and certain kinds of foreign credits payable in gold. Part II is to consist of gold-standard coins in China, and metal purchased for coinage purposes. Part I will be held in two or three foreign financial centers, at the outset probably only in New York and London, and will earn interest for the Government. This part of the Fund is to be used only for the redemption of coins in China by means of drafts as already mentioned.

Part II of the Fund, consisting of Chinese coins and metal for coinage purposes, will provide a supply of new currency as the need arises, or will take up the slack if the currency should become redundant and should be presented for redemption in drafts. Thus Part II will constitute a buffer fund, regulating automatically the supply of currency in China to changing trade needs. An excessive drain on Part I of the Fund will be checked automatically by a contraction of the currency in China, the currency redeemed going into Part II of the Fund where it will be locked up.

The administration of the Fund and of the gold standard is to be intrusted to a Currency Department in the Ministry of Finance. An examination of the Fund may be made at any time by the three bankers' association of Shanghai, by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai or by the Central Bank.

Seigniorage Profits

Inasmuch as the coins provided in the Project are all to be fiduciary, and thus contain an amount of metal worth less than their face value, the Government will realize large seigniorage profits from their minting. In gold-standard countries it is necessary that all coins other than gold coins have a wide margin between their value as metal and their value as money. Otherwise if the gold price of silver—or copper—should rise so that the coins would be worth more as metal than as money, they would tend to be melted down and sold as bullion, the stability of the currency would be disturbed, and other evils would ensue. On the basis of the present price of silver (October, 1929), a margin of about one third is provided for the silver sun, and a wider margin for the smaller coins, especially for the nickel and copper coins.

On the basis of a per capita circulation in China of G$1.80 for the silver coins and about 26 cents gold for the nickel and copper coins, the gross seigniorage profits from minting these coins should amount to about G$330,000,000. If the per capita circulation should be larger or smaller than this the seigniorage profits accruing to the Government would accordingly be larger or smaller. The per capita circulation of silver rupees in India, according to a recent estimate, is equivalent to about G$3.51. This does not include the circulation of fractional silver, nor of paper notes which play a more important role in India than do notes in China. The arbitrary estimate of G$1.80 for China thus seems conservative.

Gradual Introduction of Gold Standard

The Project provides that the introduction of the gold standard be accomplished gradually, province by province. The first step will be the announcement of a Gold-Standard Currency Circulation Date for one or more provinces. After this date the new money will circulate legally, be used to pay wages, make bank deposits and for any other transactions. The money thereafter will be receivable and payable by the Government at the rate of one sun for one dollar, unless the Minister of Finance should fix a different rate. Exchange offices, provided with a supply of the new money, will be established at convenient places where the public can convert the old money into gold-standard money at official rates fixed by the Minister of Finance. These rates may be different for different provinces and may be changed from time to time.

Within one year from the above date a second date known as the Gold-Standard Legal Tender Date will be announced, after which only gold-standard coins are to be legal tender for contracts made thereafter. This second date is not to be earlier than one year after the first date, and is to be announced at least six months in advance.

A third date, which may or may not coincide with the Legal Tender Date but which may not be earlier, is the Debt Adjustment Date, also to be announced at least six months in advance. After this date all debts, contracts and payments of every description payable in taels or other Chinese non-gold-standard money, become payable, when due, in gold-standard money at official rates between old money and gold-standard money established for the purpose. These debt conversion rates are to be determined once and for all on the basis of the market value of each kind of money during the 90 days immediately preceding the announcement of the date.

Existing Copper Coins Temporarily Assimilated to Gold-Standard System

The Project provides that the existing 10-cash or 1-cent copper coins temporarily be continued and assimilated into the gold-standard system. These coins at present circulate at rates which vary in different parts of China, and which are usually in the neighborhood of 300 coppers to the silver dollar. The Project provides for the immediate contraction of the circulation of 10-cash coppers until the rate is brought down to 200 to the gold sun. After this has been achieved a Copper Coin Stabilzation Date is to be announced after which the coins are to be legally a part of the gold-standard system and will be redeemed accordingly at the rate of 1|2 cent each or 200 to the sun.

The copper in these 10-cash copper coins is at present worth more than the value of the coins as money, and private interests are melting down the coins for the metal they contain. The retirement of excessive amounts of these coins should therefore yield the Government a profit. When the contraction of their circulation has brought the rate down from 300 to the dollar to 200 to

the sun, and has thus raised their money value, private interests will no longer find melting the coins profitable, unless the price of copper should rise substantially above its present level.

Tying the present 10-cash copper coins into the gold-standard system will be very helpful in introducing and popularizing the gold standard, since the public will become familiar with the sun as representing exactly 200 coppers, and with the 5-cent nickel coin as representing 10 coppers, or the 10-cent nickel coin as representing 20 coppers. The nickel coins are expected to fill a real need for small change, and should yield the Government large seigniorage profits. After the old copper coins have been stabilized they are gradually to be replaced by new and smaller sized 1/2 cent coins.

Withdrawal of Old Coins

The task of substituting gold-standard coins for the existing currencies is to be entrusted to a National Currency Commission, the chairman of which is to be the Director of the Currency Department. The National Currency Commission is to be assisted by Provincial Currency Commissions, to be established as needed. The Currency Commissions are, among other things, to inform the public of the advantages of the new currency, of the penalties and restrictions placed on the use of the old money, and of the places and rates at which the old money can be exchanged for the new.

Withdrawal of Old Paper Money

The Commissions Project of law for the reorganization of the Central Bank of China into the Central Reserve Bank of China, provides for a monopoly of note issue by the proposed new Central Reserve Bank. The currency Project accordingly arranges for the retirement of the various issues of paper money now circulating. As soon as the currency Project becomes law every province, municipality and bank, except the Central Bank, and every business house or private individual having notes in circulation, is to cease issuing such notes and to take immediate measures for their retirement. A Final Note Retirement Date for each province, which is not to be earlier than the Debt Adjustment Date, is to be announced at least one year in advance, prior to which time all notes are to be retired at par. Provision is made, however, that if the notes are badly depreciated and have been so for some time, they may under certain conditions be retired below par at rates determined by the Minister of Finance.

In case a province or municipality, or a provincial or municipal bank, is unable to retire all its notes prior to such date, it is to deposit with a specified agent sufficient gold-standard money to retire at par the balance of its notes in circulation. If it cannot provide sufficient cash for this purpose it is to turn over interest-bearing bonds, which will be used to retire the outstanding notes.

In the event that a bank or other private institution having notes in circulation has not been able to retire all its notes prior to the Final Note Retirement Date, the notes outstanding thereafter are to be taxed at the rate of one-half of one per cent a month during the first year, one per cent a month during the second year and one and one-half per cent a month thereafter. Banks to which the National Government owes large sums of money are exempted from three-fourths of this tax on the amount of notes equal to the bonds of the National Government which they hold. As the bonds are paid off by the Government or sold by the banks, the amount of notes so exempted from a part of the tax will correspondingly be reduced. Prior to the Final Note Retirement Date the Government is to make a settlement of its unfunded indebtedness to the banks either in cash or serial bonds.

Disadvantages of Silver-Standard Reform

The Commission gave consideration to suggested plans for currency reform involving the unification of China's currency on the silver basis, and a subsequent shift to the gold basis. In the judgment of the Commission such a method of reform would be a serious mistake for the following reasons. After the difficult task of currency unification had been completed, in order to shift to the gold basis and to provide the necessary margin between the value of the silver coins as bullion, and the value of the coins as money, the monetary value of the coins would have to be raised. Under the gold standard the bullion value of silver coins should ordinarily be about two-thirds of their monetary value. This would mean relative currency contraction and deflation which is a very painful process. It is depressing to industry, to the export trade, is harmful to labor and is accompanied by serious injustice to certain classes. If instead of raising the value of the silver coins, new fiduciary gold-standard coins were minted, the country would be subjected to the heavy expense of recalling its newly issued silver-standard coins and reminting them into fiduciary gold-standard coins, a needless double expense and inconvenience to the public.

Furthermore the indirect plan of going to the gold basis subjects the country to two currency reforms in succession. Unification on the silver basis would no sooner be attained than a second reform, the introduction of the gold basis, would have to be undertaken. Currency reform at best is accompanied by difficulties. Under the indirect plan after the first step had been completed, opposition to a second reform might become so pronounced that it would be difficult to go to the gold basis.

Another serious objection to the indirect method is the loss of the large seigniorage profits which would otherwise go to the Government. After the silver-standard coins had been raised in value to make them suitable for the gold-standard system, they would be fiduciary coins, but the seigniorage profits which the Government should have received would not have gone to the Government, but would have been dissipated in private hands. The profits would have been largely realized by speculators, who would have been very active during that period. The experience of the Straits Settlements in 1905 and 1906 with this type of currency reform offers a valuable lesson on this point.

The indirect plan would sooner or later require a large loan in order to establish the necessary gold reserve. The direct plan, on the other hand, would be self-supporting, aside from a small

(Continued on page 189)

What Has Ghandi to Offer China?

BY FANG FU-AN

"AMIDST the defeat and setbacks which the Chinese Revolutionary Movement has undergone at the hands of imperialism, it is indeed refreshing to read of the remarkable progress which has been achieved by the Indian National Movement during the past few months". The above is the opening sentence of an editorial in the January 20 issue of *China Tomorrow*, an independent journal published at Peiping.

Recent reports from India tell us that the actual campaign of civil-disobedience headed by Mahatma Ghandi was started March 12, when Gandhi took his place at the head of a pioneer band of civil-disobedience volunteers and departed on the 100-mile march to the Gulf of Cambay. This followed an ultimatum sent to the Viceroy a week previously, when Lord Irwin replied expressing regret that an action was contemplated which was clearly bound to involve a violation of law and become a danger to public peace. Addressing a meeting on the eve of the civil-obdience march, Ghandi suggested that those who were engaged in civil-disobedience, in addition to manufacturing salt in defiance of the salt laws, should also remove salt without paying duty on it and distribute the salt so manufactured or removed. In concluding his address, Ghandi prayed "for the success of the battle beginning from the 12th," (incidentally, the 5th anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen).

THE MIXED HINDU AND MOHAMMEDAN CREW
"None for all and all for themselves."
—A. G. Racey in *The Daily Star* (Montreal.

It is important to realize the point that the political independence movement in India has a religious inspiration. In the Bengal national movement, earlier in the last century religion was also a great impetus as a political force. "At that time among the ardent, single-hearted band of young patriots who went forward fearlessly to meet their death, Bengal itself is the Mother. 'Bande Mataram' (Hail Mother) became the national watchword and also the common daily greeting. Soon after this period, the song of the novelist, Bankim, with these two words as a refrain, was taken up more widely still to be the national anthem of United India. Today, it is usually sung at great national gatherings as an act of religious devotion. Even in distant parts of the world, where a few Indian settlers gather together they use this national anthem, 'Bande Mataram', and adopt these two words for their distinct greeting. In this worship of India as the Goddess Mother, all fervor of religious devotion and sacrifice is introduced into the cause of Indian freedom. To die for the cause is to die for Mother India." This in some measure accounts for the supreme act of sacrifice recently offered by Jatindranath Das of Bengal, who died on the sixty-third day of his hunger strike as a political prisoner in jail. Before his death, his sister sent him in prison the thread she had woven, with her own blood upon it, thus encouraging him to go on with his suffering even unto death. It is out of such heroic martydom that the Indian freedom is burning.

The Die-Hard Attitude in India

If one wants to understand this move on the part of the Indians, one has to know the actual condition in India and how the British people treat them. One in Shanghai may realize the attitude of the "die hard" type. It is also this type of people in India who are responsible for the present action. It is this suppression which created such a reaction. The passion of freedom has taken a racial as well as a national turn in India, There is no longer a tolerance of British rule, but a growing hatred of it, which cannot be restrained. In order to gain a clear insight, one may read from *Young India*, in which Ghandi worte: "It is due to friends in England that they should realize my fundamental position.... I can wait for Dominion Status if there is real change of heart.... a real desire on the part of the British people to see India a free and self-respecting nation; and on the part of the officials, a true spirit of service. But this means the substitution of the steel bayonet by the goodwill of the people.... If I choose to remain within the Empire, it is to make the partnership a power to promote peace and goodwill in the world, never to promote the exploitation, or what is known as Britain's imperialistic greed.... I am fully aware that India has not developed strength enough to assert the position here adumbrated. If, therefore, it is realized now, it will he largely through the good grace of the British people. But, if the time is not yet ripe for India to come to her own, I have patience enough to wait. I can live and work for no other goal."

It is important to note the above statement made by Ghandi in his paper, *Young India*. Here he stressed very much the point that the British people have no intention to give up the exploitation. History has told us again and again that the British will never yield to negotiations. It needs almost a national "anti"-campaign to put them right and cause them to think more fairly. The retrocession of the Hankow British Concession may be cited as an example.

The method which Ghandhi employs for the struggle is one of Non-violence and Truth. This is a new experiment, which aims at conquering force by peaceful methods. "And if the country would continue its choice of Non-violence and Truth, it would not need to drive the English out. It would have converted the English, who would work as willing servants and consider it an honor to live on India's sufferance. If such a consummation comes to pass it will be something of which India will have reason to be proud and for which the world will be richer. It may be a dream never fulfilled, but it is enough for me because it makes me happy. Under the present administration equality is impossible. It is both ruinous to India and Brute force." Ghandhi has affirmed again and again that he can not be content unless his people are allowed to live on terms of goodwill and friendship

with Great Britain under conditions of strict racial equality. This is the one absolute condition.

Non-Violence and Truth

In order to carry out the Non-violence and Truth Movement, Ghandi has has clearly defined his program. The present civil-disobedience movement is only a dynamic expression of Nonviolence and a part of the program. The boycotts of the central and provincial legislature, as they are at present constituted and of the whole judicial system—affirmatively passed upon by the delegates at the Lahore Congress—represents a revival of the Non-cooperation scheme. Civil disobedience, including the non-payment of taxes, was inaugurated March 12. As to the constructive program Ghandi emphasizes as of the utmost importance home-spinning and the removal of "untouchability", the ban upon the outcast. There remain other vital economic issues; such as liquor and drug prohibition; and the boycott of foreign cloth.

One may question at this moment, as the "die-hards" used to protest in the cases against China: "Is India capable enough to control herself?" As to this, Ghandi and other leaders in an interview with Kirby Page, editor of *World Tomorrow* admitted freely, "Under self-government there will undoubtedly be a much greater degree of inefficiency and corruption. They forsee a period of chaos and possible bloodshed. But they are prepared to face the worst condition that can be predicted rather than to prolong the present status, which they regard as humiliating, demoralizing and intolerable. They, therefore, dismiss as irrelavent the question as to whether or not India is fit for self-government. They say, if necessary they would prefer to go to hell as citizens of a free nation rather than to dwell in paradise under British rule. To be eaten up by the hordes from northwest and Central Asia, says Ghandi, 'would be a position infinitely superior to one of ever-growing emasculation. . . . sudden overwhelming swoop from Central Asia would be a human deliverance from the living and ignominous death which we are going through at the present moment'."

So intense is the longing for freedom and so bitter is the hatred of British domination that British rule in India is certain to become less and less efficient. It can be prolonged for another decade or so only by the bloody sword. Nothing is more certain than that India will achieve self-government within the immediate future or . . . . one hesitates to contemplate the outcome.

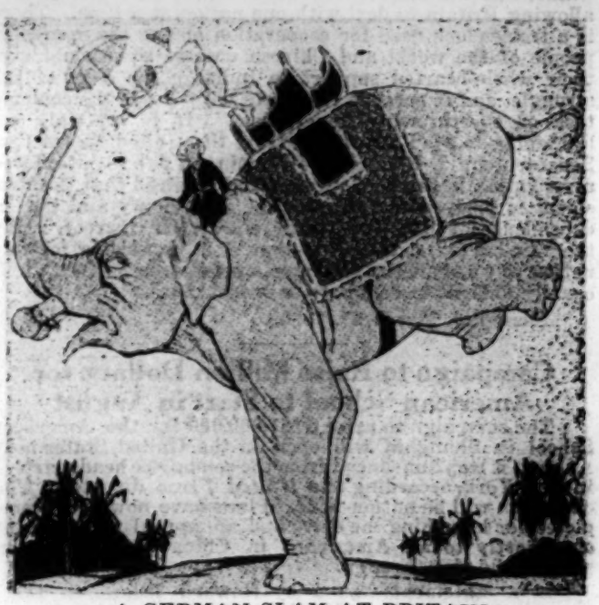
We must realize the point that the group of Indians who are determined to win freedom is sufficiently large and vocal to make life simply intolerable for British rulers if responsible self-government is not granted at an early date. In 1920 and 1921 more than 30,000 Indians went to prison during the compaign. Even a greater number may again crowd the jails of the land if the "die-hard" attitude continues to dominate the public action of the British people.

History has told us over and over again that war has never stopped war. Militarism has proved a failure again and again. The sudden resignation last month of General Primo De Rivera, the Spanish military dictator, was another example. Men were and still are dominated by the instinct of fighting, but this experiment of India is the wakening sign of this deep-rooted evil. With a general understanding of the present campaign in India, one may realize the greater strength of this struggle. People may say that this civil-disobedience campaign is absurd and will result in imprisonment of the leaders of the movement and consequently the dying-out of the whole heated but shortlived patriotic sentiment. This might have been true in the past but it is not true at present. The imprisonment or shooting of this unarmed and non-violence march would shock the whole world, much more than the May 30th Incident of Shanghai, which has served as one of the greatest lessons to British imperialists. With this in view, it is sad to see that nearly half of China's national expenses were for military purposes, according to T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and the repeated order of the Government to require all students in China to take military training as a preparation of war before they are allowed to graduate. Whom is China preparing to fight against?—the British, the Japanese, the Russians or the whole imperialistic nations?

China's Situation Similar to India's

Is it possible for China to fight against any of these nations, while our commerce, industry, communication and even the ammunitions have to depend upon these very countries? It is important to know the world situation before a nation enacts her national policy. The condition in China is almost the same as that of India. We can not depend on war to overthrow the existing state of affairs. Not, only this, the training of soldiers has been responsible to a large extent for the civil wars in China. What China has to do at this time is two fold. Internally, she has to develop her industry, commerce, communication, education, and a higher moral, social and economic living condition for all the people. Externally, she has to shake off the bondage of unequal treaties, exterritoriality, etc., through the same peaceful means as are employed by the Indians. Much has to be learned from Ghandi in this respect. I consider it a waste to support the millions of Chinese soldiers. It is a serious mistake to think of conquering the foreign nations by force.

Economically, we have to learn from Ghandi the campaign of "home-spinning". The significance of this is almost overlooked by most of us. It is generally considered impractical and reactionary. "And even in the minds of Ghandi it is open to shortcomings, but it does possess two distinctive advantages. First it serves as an offensive weapon whereby the very backbone of imperialism is endangered. If India and China were economically self-sufficient, foreign aggression would cease because it would no longer be profitable. The restoration of handicrafts such as home-spinning even though they be uneconomical, do go a long way towards restoring the previous condition of self-sufficiency which imperialism has destroyed. Second, the *khadi* movement of the peasants, who must need spend their winters idle because of the decline of the handicrafts if something is not done to resurrect them, and it does serve to improve to some extent at least, the condition of the poorest class in the country. Ghandi continually speaks of it as a compromise movement, but asks how else any immediate relief can be brought to the poor peasants. And has China any better solution to offer?" Our people are just as poor as they are in India, and yet has there anything as definite and constructive as the home-spinning movement been initiated to alleviate their suffering?



A GERMAN SLAM AT BRITAIN
"Even Indian elephants kick when goaded!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

Why Not a Civil Disobedience Campaign in Shanghai?

In order to be specific and concrete, may I suggest the parallel situation in China and the immediate work to be done by our fellow-countrymen? The year 1930 is the definite time decided by the Government and the people of China to abolish the system of extraterritoriality. The mandate for its abolition was announced on January 1, 1930. The real abolition will never succeed if we do not continue to struggle hard for the cause. It is impossible to convince the "die-hards" without some pressure being applied. Why not have a campaign of Non-violence

and Civil-disobedience in the Settlement? Let us, the ratepayers of the Settlement demand at least the fundamental issue of equality. We should demand a proportional number of seats in the Municipal council according to the proportionate number of ratepayers in the Settlement. Let us send to the Council such an "Ultimatum" and use Non-violence and Civil-disobedience and the non-payment of taxes as our weapon in case the Council will not agree to the terms. Economically, about home-spinning, we are facing a tremendous loss of native manufactured silk. Lots of ways were suggested to remedy the situation. Why not the encouragement of home-spinning of silk and cotton cloth and the consumption of native goods? It is only when we have a principle, specific and definite, and the national intention to carry it through, that there can be any hope for China.

As pointed out by *China Tomorrow*, "One of the supreme tragedies of the nationalist movement in the Orient has been the fact that their uprisings against imperialism have always come alternately. First India, then China, and now India again have risen independently, thus allowing Britain to deal with one nation at a time. There is a tremendous need for cooperation among the oppressed people of the world and Chinese nationalists should give their whole-hearted support to India in the days of her struggle, and if possible cooperate with her in the common task of overthrowing imperialism." It is certainly enlightening to read the report from the United States that Senator John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, on Jan. 6 introduced a resolution in the U. S. Senate and resolved that the President is pledged to recognize the sovereignty and the independence of India and early recognition thereof. May the "die-hards" soon realize that it is impossible for any nation to continue the system of exploitation and that it is equally difficult to dominate any weak nation!

Shanghai, March 25, 1930.

Campaign to Raise Million Dollars for American School to Start in August

The campaign to raise G. $1,000,000 for the American School in Shanghai will open in the United States next August, it was announced from the committee headquarters in New York, according to a *United Press* dispatch. The campaign will be nation-wide. Plans have now been completed for launching the drive and an appeal will be sent out shortly to all Americans in China to cooperate in putting the plan through.

In a statement issued by Howard Ellsworth Cole, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, former resident of the Far East and chairman of the school trustees at a luncheon of the executive campaign committee he said, "America is in danger of losing prestige in China through lack of support of this school, which is performing a heroic task in the education of children of our nationals." Other members of the committee are H.L. Pratt, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New York; A. W. Loasby, chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Trust Company; George P. Whaley of the Vacuum Oil Company; W. M. Kingsley, president of the U.S. Trust Company; and Willis R. Booth, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Plans to open the campaign have been under way for more than two years, according to A. R. Hager, chairman of the publicity committee of the board of directors of the American School, and the work has now come to a point where a wide-spread campaign can now be opened. Considerable correspondence and several telegrams have been exchanged lately between Shanghai and New York, noteworthy among which was a telegram received from New York during the week in which Mr. Cole "urges every mother and patron in China to write immediately to friends and prospective givers in the United States about the school's needs." The telegram further declares, "Shanghai firms should write to their head offices in America endorsing the campaign and requesting favorable consideration. Copies of these letters should be sent to the headquarters, 17 East 42nd Street, New York City, as well as contributions."

The publicity work, collections, etc. in America have been placed in the hands of the firm of Lamblyn and Brown, experts in such work. The committee has already had the money pledged to meet the expenses of the campaign.

Most of the money, Mr. Hager said, would be placed in an endowment fund with probably a small part spent on the erection of buildings urgently needed.

Nanking Orders Mission Colleges to Stop Teaching Theology

In identic ministerial orders to the commissioners of education of Greater Shanghai and the Nanking Special Municipality, the Ministry of Education gives instructions that the Shanghai Baptist College and the University of Nanking, both missionary institutions, discontinue their theological courses and departments of religion, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch of March 23.

The order further stated that in the event of the authorities of the two educational institutions concerned ignoring the instructions of the Government they will be dealt with in accordance with the regulations governing educational institutions.

The theological seminary at Shanghai College is conducted along Baptist lines and is under the deanship of Prof. J. B. Hipps, M. A., Th. M. It was established about a quarter of a century ago and it formed the basis of Shanghai College. The University of Nanking School of Theology is conducted along union church lines and likewise was organized many years ago.

T. V. Soong Expects to Formulate Plan For Debt Consolidation

In an interview with a repesentative of the *Kuo Min* news agency on March 21 regarding the statement in his report of March 1 to the Central Executive Committee that it is expected that in the course of the present year it will be possible to formulate a plan for debt consolidation, T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, declared that he considers it very important to effect a settlement with respect to debts in arrears in order to reestablish China's credit.

The Minister stated that for more than a year the Ministry of Finance had been engaged in an intensive study of the domestic and foreign debt situation, and that plans based on all available data are now before him. The settlement of all debts, he stated, should be effected in accordance with a general plan to be approved by the Government and publicly announced. The Ministry of Finance has no intention of dealing with individual creditors or governments except on the basis of such a plan.

Japanese Publish Book Showing How Earthquake Damage Was Repaired

The ravages of the unprecedented earthquake disaster in Japan September 1 1923, have now been almost all repaired. The reconstruction of the two great cities, Tokio and Yokohama proceeded which underwent the severest damage, with indefatigable courage and now that the work is completed, Japan celebrated the occasion March 23 and 24 in order once more to acknowledge the spontaneous and generous sympathies concretely expressed from all parts of the world. A 220 page book, "The Outline of the Reconstruction work in Tokio and Yokohama" has been compiled by the Japanese Reconstruction Bureau, of which Nizomu Nikagawa is director. It gives an excellentidea of how not only the damage done was repaired but many improvements were made.

18 American Journalists to Visit Japan

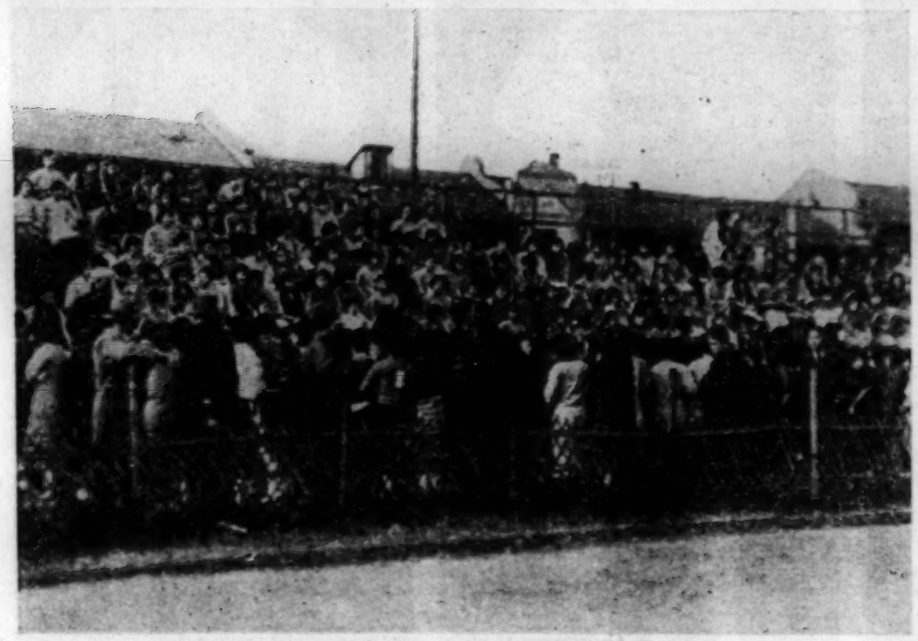
A party of American editors and magazine writers arrive at Yokohama on April 13 by special invitation of the Government of Japan,according to the Osaka *Mainichi*. Members of the party will include such prominent persons as Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, editor-in-chief of *Review of Reviews* and professor at Columbia University and Miss Nancy Osborne of the *Times* magazine.

After taking in the sights in Tokyo and attending public receptions in their honour, including one by Baron K. Okura, the party will leave Tokyo on April 18 for Hakone and the points in Kansai. From Kansai the party will proceed to Manchuria, Peiping, Taiwan and then returning to Tokyo, visit Nikko and other places. The party will leave for home on June 6 aboard the N. Y. K. liner *Chichibu Maru*. The great satisfaction derived by both sides from the visit of the American newspapermen here last year is the motive that has prompted the Government officials and others interested in this plan to formulate it.

Vast Chinese Crowds at Athletic Exhibits

BY CHANG TAN-TSE 張丹子

The Chinese people in past years neglected, and even despised, physical education. In Western nations the Chinese have been stigmatized as weak and decrepit, like the nation itself. Tracing back into the history of China, one will find, however, that both learning and the physical arts were well-known. Those who were versed in literature or in the military arts received universal attention and enjoyed high reputation. Training for the military arts and literature was emphasized in the words: "Civil government tranquilizes the state; military rule settles a kingdom". It was only during the last three or four centuries, especially during the Ming and Ching dynasties, when the custom was begun of selecting people for the civil service by the classical "Eight-Legged Essay" examination, that physical education deteriorated. As a result, instead of engaging in physical drill, the young Chinese devoted their lives to poring over and memorizing volumes of books in order to secure success in the examinations. It was considered a mark of high rank, if one appeared sickly and effeminate with a body apparently too feeble to bear the weight of clothes. The custom of men wearing long gowns and that women must bind their feet indicated the tendency.



Crowd of Girls Witnessing an Athletic Exhibit

Photo by C. H. Wong

Athletics Came in with Western Education

With the introduction of Western civilization and Western education during the middle of the last century, the Chinese became conscious that the old systems were not adapted to the new educational problems. The defeat of China by Japan in 1894 opened the eyes of the people to their physical weakness. Then came the Boxer outbreak of 1900 and the severe punishment meted out by the foreign Powers. Attention was then directed to the necessity of physical education and athletics began to be established in the modern schools.

The fact that in 1915 the Chinese athleties won a successful campaign against Japan and the Philippines in the Far Eastern Olympic Games awakened athletic ambitions within every Chinese heart. Following that there was formed the North China Athletic Association, consisting of eight northern provinces, namely Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Kansu and the Three Eastern Provinces; the Central China Athletic Association consisting of Hunan, Hupeh, Anhwei, and Kiangse; the South China Athletic Association consisting of Kwangtung and Kwangse; and the East China Athletic Association consisting of Kiangsu and Chekiang. In addition there are the city athletic meetings, like the Greater Shanghai District Athletic Meeting, which continued for seven days recently, and the provincial athletic meetings, those like the Kiangsu Provincial Athletic Meeting which met at Nanking beginning of March, and the Chekiang Provincial Athletic Meeting which met at Hangchow, those meetings being in preparation for the coming National Athletic Exhibition which will take place at Hangchow on April 1, 1930.

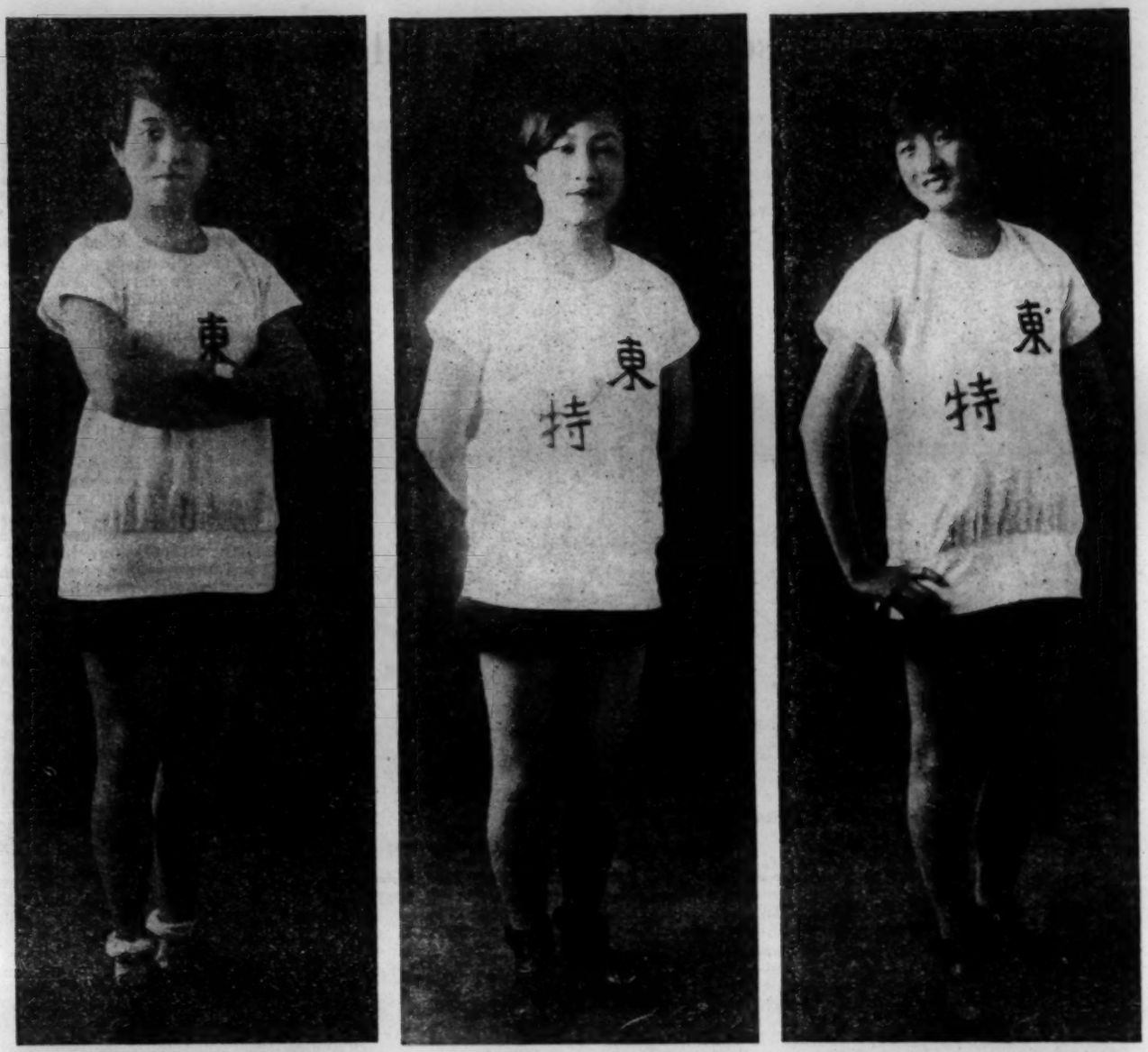
Ball Sports Are Most Popular

Among all modern athletic sports which have been introduced into China, the enthusiam for the ball sports is the keenest. Football is the most thrilling sport in China. It is not an uncommon thing to have as many as 10,000 spectators to witness a good football game. Numerous football teams have been organized in various districts throughout the country. In the city of Shanghai alone, there are estimated to be half a hundred football teams belonging to the Chung Hwa Football Association, in addition to many private ones which are mostly affiliated with schools and universities. The Hwa Nan Football Team of Hongkong and the Loh Hwa Football Team of Shanghai are two widely known victorious teams which have made excellent records in matches against other Chinese teams as well as against foreign teams. The latter, on behalf of China, recently won the first International Football Cup at Shanghai. It is China's maiden victory in such a contest.

Next in popularity to football, volleyball always draws a crowd of interested spectators. The fact that the Chinese Volleyball team captured first place at the Far Eastern Olympic Games in the latest term, and that the Volleyball Team of Fuh Tan University won a successful campaign against the strongest Japanese teams in Japan last winter, shows that the Chinese possess excellent

Girl Students' Uniform of the Ai Kuo Girls' Physical School, Shanghai.

Photo by T. T. Chang



Chinese Girl Students in the Mukden Girls' Physical School. The Pictures Indicate their Remarkable Physical Development

ability in this kind of sport. Basketball, Tennis, and other games are also growing in popularity.

Girls Show Rapid Development

Modern Chinese girls have made much progress in all lines of endeavor and particularly in physical drill. Following the steps of their foreign sisters, modern Chinese girls no longer lag behind their brothers. A slender-waisted woman, like a round-shouldered man, is looked upon as an anachronism. Today a strong and healthy body becomes one of the important conditions for marriage. Modern Chinese girls are to be found in great profusion in athletic exercises or ball games on the recreation grounds. Owing to a dearth of capable teachers to give the necessary instruction, and due to the general demand for physical education, a number of so-called Girls' Physical Training Schools have been started in various parts of the country. In the district of Shanghai alone, there are over twenty such physical training institutions, not counting those which are attached to the common schools.

Encouragement by the Government

The Chinese Government and officials are encouraging the enthusiam of the Chinese masses for athletics by means of supervision, protection, prizes and money grants. Chinese journalists by their propaganda also awaken public interest in athletics. Every day the Chinese papers devote from a half to a full page to sports. Recently when the Kiangsu and Chekiang provincial athletic meetings took place (the Greater Shanghai District Athletic Meeting and others proceeding simultaneously in separate places) the *Eastern Times*, a Shanghai daily paper, devoted three pages or more to describe and illustrate those sports.

Like other countries of the World, modern China is enthusiastic for sports. The younger generation realizes fully the necessity for a sound mind in a sound body. Instead of being satisfied to be quiet, sickly and foolish-looking, they are taking as their ideals the virtues of action and strength as the basis for building up New China!

Shanghai, March 25, 1930.

O. M. Green to Retire as N. C. D. N. Editor

A brief announcement in the *North China Daily News* March 21, signed by the initials R. W. D. (R. W. Davis, managing director) gave the news that Owen Mortimer Green, the editor is to retire end of June next and that Edwin Haward has been engaged as his successor. Mr. Green has been on the staff of the *North China Daily News* since 1905. His successor, Mr. Haward, has been editor of the *Pioneer*, Allahabad, since 1926, and is 46 years of age. Most of his journalistic work has been in connection with India. He was correspondent of the *Pioneer* and *The Times* (London) at the Headquarters of the Government of India from 1921 to 1925; special correspondent of the *Pioneer* on the Prince of Wales' tour in Bombay and Rajputana, 1921, and in Waziristan in 1923. He is the author of *The Last Rebellion*, *The Poodle Faker*, *India's Defence Problems*; and other books.

The Volleyball Team of the Mingli Girls' School, the Winner of the Volleyball Campaign in the Greater Shanghai District Athletic Meeting, Which Was Held Last Week. *Photo by C. H. Wong*

Shipping Regulations Are Formulated

Regulations governing shipping, which are intended to supplement the navigation and maritime commercial laws recently promulgated by the State Council, have been jointly formulated by the Shanghai Navigation Association and other shipping interests for submission to the Legislative Yuan, according to a *Kuo Min* report on March 22.

The proposed regulations which deal with such matters as the building and equipment of vessels, their registration, inspection and so on are stated to include the following: 1. Only Chinese-owned ships will be allowed to fly the Chinese flag; 2. Except otherwise specially provided by treaties, no foreign vessels shall be allowed to anchor at ports not open to foreign trade; 3. Except otherwise specially provided by treaties, no foreign vessels shall navigate in the inland waters of China or ply between any two harbors along the coast; 4. No vessel which does not carry papers or certificates of its nationality shall be allowed to navigate in Chinese territorial waters.

Roman Catholic Church Gains in China

An official communication from the Apostolic Delegation in China to the Vatican announces that despite all difficulties the Roman Catholic Church in China increased the number of its membership by 29,080 during the period from July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929.

Conversions during the year were 47,637 but when the sources of increase, namely births, conversions, and immigration, are balanced against the sources of decrease, deaths, emigrations, and apostacies, it is found that the net advance is the figure given above. This is regarded as an encouraging improvement over the terrible war year of 1927-28.

Foreign priests in China now number 2,011 while the native clergy is 1,371. Thirteen territories in a total of 96 are confined entirely to the Chinese clergy.

House Bill Would Send U. S. Grain to China's Famine Areas

Following upon the introduction of the McMaster Bill in the United States Senate which provided that the U.S. Government appropriate G.$25,000,000 for the purchase of American wheat for the famine sufferers of China, Representative John J. Summers introduced a House resolution on March 21 which would appropriate a sum not to succeed G.$75,000,000 for purchase and shipment of American grain to the China famine areas, according to a *United Press* dispatch.

The bill is almost identical with the McMaster bill and provides for the National Government of China to reimburse the U.S. Government 25 percent of its outlay during the first year and the remainder over a 10-year period. Senator McMaster, in speaking on the Summers bill, declared that the move would be humanitarian. He insisted that many Chinese are destitute and cited the alleged fact that the United States Grain Corp. during the world war accumulated profits at the expense of the wheat growers and never returned them.

Judge Purdy Goes to Canton to Hold U. S. Court Session

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China left Shanghai this week on the Dollar liner *President Jefferson* for Canton where he will try a civil case brought by a Chinese resident of Canton against Douglas Jenkins, U. S. Consul at Canton.

Judge Purdy was accompanied by Dr. George Sellett, United States District Attorney for China, who will watch the case for the American Government. The case is attracting considerable attention in view of the fact that it is brought against an official of the American Government and the Nanking Government is reported to be taking a keen interest in it. Judge Purdy and Dr. Sellett expect to return to Shanghai on April 3.

War in China no Longer a Chess Game

By Nathaniel Peffer

(New York Times Magazine, Feb. 9.)

TIME was when one could be droll in describing the civil wars of China. They were so pleasant and did so little harm to anybody. The Chinese dogs of war growled, and looked ferocious, snapped a little, maybe bit an innocent bystander or two, and then resumed their friendly mien and lay down like the good-natured domesticated animals they were, so good-natured that they were not of much use as watch-dogs, as the foreign flags that fly over a number of places in China testify.

One cannot be droll about them any more. There is nothing droll in death and destruction. Having set out to acquire modern efficiency in the arts of life, the Chinese have made progress first in the art of dealing death on the grand scale—which was not such a perverse choice, for without it they would not have survived at all. And while far from mastery of the art, as the Russian army so satisfyingly discovered a short time ago, they can already pass a fair examination.

Despite some widespread illusions, the Chinese have been far from pacifistic. There have been red moments in China's long history, but they have been more in the nature of racial eruptions than conventional wars. They were, rather, cataclysmic outbursts that sprang from no definite causes and spread ruin over all that lay under them until their elemental force was spent. One such was the Taiping rebellion eighty years ago, when a young Cantonese who had had a superficial glimpse of Christian missionary doctrine proclaimed himself younger brother of Jesus, under divine appointment to rule China. Before the armies that gathered around him had been crushed, half the country had been devastated.

But such outbreaks were rare, and must be distinguished from civil wars proper, such as have been chronic in republican times. Nobody was particularly excited about these except foreign diplomats and correspondents—not even those directly engaged, who were, it should be said, not very numerous and not very much engaged. If there was a war in one province, why should anybody in the next province be concerned? One tilled one's fields, exchanged wisdom about weather with cronies in the village inn or temple courtyard, played with one's children or spanked them as mood and occasion demanded, and went to bed. What did a war a hundred miles away matter? Life went on unaffected.

The Old Style of War

Not even in the immediate war zone was life very much affected, except perhaps for non-combatants. Their lot might be to provide forage, which was disastrous, or to quarter troops, which was catastrophic. Otherwise they were safe and not grievously inconvenienced. So were the combatants. They especially were safe. What we called civil wars were not the resort to arms. If it came to that somebody had blundered or betrayed lack of subtlety. They were a form of punctuation, exclamations in an argument which was a trial of wits. Troops were moved as in a chess game.

If they were skillfully moved, then, as in a chess game, it would be superfluous actually to take the king. According to the position the king was as good as taken. That side lost. To save face all around and preserve the dignities on both sides, there was a little firing, discreetly aimed somewhat away from the enemy. Thus the victor would not appear to his superiors to have achieved the victory without showing martial prowess, and the loser would not appear to his superiors to have lost it without proper efforts. And the incident ended in seemly fashion, the loser either announcing publicly that he was retiring to resume the study of the writings of the sages, so long and involuntarily neglected by him, or else he joined the victor in a subordinate position, both entering at once into consultations as to how to take similar measures against those they disliked, who were many. In short, a result was achieved, which was the object.

Furthermore, as an additional argument for thus achieving it, it might be injudicious to do too much damage to an enemy. One never knew when one wanted him for a friend. One would not want him to have too great a grievance to store up for the future. It might be inconvenient some day. Time has its reverses in Chinese politics. They come swiftly and catch the just and unjust alike.

Then, too, in the army of General A, was a soldier named Chang—probably there were a thousand Changs. In the army of General B. also was a soldier named Chang—probably as many Changs. Why, General A.'s Chang reasoned to himself, why should he aim straight at General B.'s Chang? And why, General B.'s Chang reasoned to himself, should he aim straight at General A.'s Chang? After all, what had either against the other? Both were good-natured peasant lads who had gone into the army because their fathers had thought them useless in the fields, or they were tired of working sunup to sundown, or the crops were too scanty and the mouths in the family too many, or they had heard that in the army the rice bowls were bigger and there was pork at all the festivals.

Martial Window Dressing

What concern had they with the inscrutable doings of the inscrutable persons called officials? Besides, and as a matter of fact, neither Chang could shoot straight anyway. There were not many guns and such as there were could be counted mainly as martial window dressing. Modernity demanded them.

So, while Europeans and Americans who had friends and relatives in China pictured them as leaping from peril to peril, they were getting not even a vicarious thrill. I have lived through I do not remember how many sieges in Peking when Peking was the capital and all that happened was that the gates of the city wall closed at sunset and we had to be sure to get back in time from the Western Hills or we should be locked out for the night. One foreign correspondent once got an urgent cable from his paper asking if the foreigners were not suffering and if he wanted to leave. Because he had been on his paper long enough not to need to impress the managing editor he wired back: "Yes, it was terrible! For four days the club bar had been without ice." Which was an exact description.

My own most searing memory of wars in China goes back some years to one of the numerous earlier attempts to take Peking. I had got bored with sitting about without knowing what was happening and decided to go and find out. I had heard that the next morning a military train was to go south toward the front with one of the leading Generals, his staff and a crack battalion. All non-military railway service had been suspended. The next morning I turned up at the Ch'ien Men station, with my boy to carry a shirt and lunch for a couple of days. I boarded the train and sat down. Just as the train was starting a staff officer saw me and politely informed me that I must leave. He could not take the responsibility of protecting me and he would never forgive himself if something should happen to me. I understood his politeness and jumped off.

The next morning it was reported that he had been made a prisoner. Still later it was unofficially reported that that night his own car and an engine had stopped near the front. He had gone to sleep comfortably, and in the night an enemy train had stolen up the track, uncoupled his engine, coupled his car on to the enemy train and gone down to Paotingfu with it. The next morning he was taken into tea with his opposing commander. The bitterness of not having been on that train lives with me yet.

There are anecdotes about wars in China today, but too many are painted with horror. There are 2,000,000 Changs now, they know how to shoot straight, they are willing to shoot straight, and they have good guns to shoot with. They have big guns, airplanes, handgrenades, armored cars, all the most efficient paraphernalia of warfare, all that kill most effectively. And they have learned how to use them.

The Generals do not march their troops only for rhetorical purposes any more. It would be exaggerating to say that they always mean business. Even in the campaigns of the last few months the issue of more than one battle has been decided by buying off a subordinate General of the enemy command. But no one who has seen the wounded lying about in all the railway stations

near a fighting area can have doubts about whether there has been real fighting. Medical service is, incidentally, the one element in modern warfare which is still conspicuously lacking.

A Willingness to Fight

There is also now an element that has known a conscious willingness to fight. Loyalties have been built. For one thing, nationalism has provided a cause. Some of the better Southern units, for instance, have been indoctrinated with the belief that only by military strength can China save itself from foreign powers who menace its existence—a not altogether fanciful belief, taking the record of the last two generations as a whole. Also they have been indoctrinated with the belief that they must fight to rid China of the incubus of militarism. War to end war is not an unfamiliar doctrine in the West either.

Some of the units have obtained a sense of military esprit, pride in fighting efficiency, satisfaction in the art of war. As a matter of fact, it was only one of the foreigners' patronizing legends that the Chinese had neither courage nor stamina. They face pain more easily than we do and death as easily.

With most of the 2,000,000, it is as of old. I saw the evacuation of Peking by Chang Tso-lin before the Nationalists in 1928, when Peking was shorn of its glory and even its name was changed. The Manchurian brigand dictator's crack troops were thronged in the railway station waiting for trains to take them North through the Great Wall again after two years of occupation. It was a picnic rather than an evacuation.

Officers and soldiers mingled indiscriminately, stumbling over the military and non-military impedimenta that they had brought along to take home with them—rifles, bayonets, blankets, canteens, porcelain bathtubs, birdcages, washbowls, empty Standard Oil cans, telephone receivers, broken electric light globes, imitation Italian marble statuettes of a dove kissing a lady, Grand Rapids furniture, bowls with live goldfish, iron stoves, toilet articles, all piled up and waiting to be put on trains, for no Chinese ever throws away anything.

I engaged one group in conversation. I asked what was happening. They were leaving. Why were they leaving? One said he did not know, the other that they had to. Did they mind being defeated? Oh, well. Did they want to fight the Southerners again? Not particularly. What would they like to do? One spoke up quickly. He would like to go home. He had heard the millet was good this year. That was best.

The chances of their finding crops good at home nowadays is scant. Life is not unaffected by the wars any more. Communications are good in China now, too, and everywhere in the world one of the concrete results of the imporvement in communication has been to sensitize larger areas to the effects of war. Troops can be moved further and faster. Supplies can be requisitioned from a greater distance. Trade, which has become dependent on a wider market, is the more easily paralyzed. It is so in China now. War in one province depletes the next one as well. The non-combatant is neither safe nor secure.

And with the more complex and costly machinery of war bigger war chests are needed. If they are not provided voluntarily, they are levied. Means of persuasion are various. They gentry, heads of guilds and leading merchants of a newly occupied town are called together and informed that if $100,000 is forthcoming the city will be spared. If not, the troops will not be paid and there will be danger of looting. The hint is taken. The money is raised. When another division moves in the process is repeated.

Sometimes there is looting, anyway. For one thing, youngsters fresh from inland farms and parental discipline are quickly demoralized by power. For another, they sometimes have to loot in order to live. There is no money to pay them, or else their pay has been forwarded to higher officers for distribution and by them appropriated. Between banditry and military there is easy interchange. Bandits go into the army because their leaders are offered tempting terms, and soldiers become bandits because in the beginning only that way can they procure food, and later they find it the easiest way.

One need not be sentimental to mourn the good old days in China when wars were only comic.

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China's Duty to Man-kind

By H. Benson-Currie

STUDENTS of history may recall the impeachment of Warren Hastings in the old historic hall of the English Houses of Parliament in London, on charges of certain crimes and misdemeanors committed against the people of India.

Those historians may also recollect how Edmund Burke opened the trial in an oration in which at points he was wound up to such a pitch of eloquence and passion that every listener, including the accused man himself, held his breath in an agony of horror. Women were carried out fainting and Burke became incapable of saying another word. The spectators of the scene began to wonder whether Burke would not, like the great Earl of Chatham, actually die in the exertion of his overwhelming oratorical powers.

Burke had been moved by the imperial crimes and the rapaciousness of certain English adventurers in India. The tide of emotion which filled to the brim the cup of his anger poured itself out against Hastings, who in India has torn to pieces the most established rights, the most ancient and the most revered institutions of ages and nations.

To Burke India was not merely the home of melodramatic costumes and picturesque customs. To him it was a land of princes of dignity; of a venerable priesthood; of a nobility of great antiquity and renown; a land of millions of diligent tillers of the soil; and finally, the land where all the religions professed by man may be found—the Mussulman, the Brahminical, the Eastern and Western Christian.

Burke always had a reasoned and philosophic veneration for all ancient and settled order, whether it be in the free Parliament of Great Britain or in the inviolable sanctity of Benares, which he regarded as the holy city and the garden of God. Therefore, the impeachment against Hastings would never have been pressed had it not been for the prodigious industry, commanding vision and burning zeal of Edmund Burke.

The question which Burke wanted definitely settled was whether oppression and corruption were to continue to be the guiding maxims of English policy with regard to Britain's subject races.

That Hastings was subsequently acquitted was entirely immaterial; the lesson of the impeachment of Warren Hastings had been taught with impressive forde—the great lesson that Asiatics have rights and that Europeans have obligations. A superior race is bound to observe the highest current practice of morality in all its dealings with a subject people.

Burke is entitled to our lasting reverence as the first great upholder of integrity, mercy and honor in the relations between all Western nations and their humble dependents.

Britain and China

As with India so with China. The history of Britain's earliest relations with the people of the Celestial Empire contains just as many unhappy chapters as her first contacts with the people of India. The rapaciousness of the earliest British settlers in China inculcated a spirit of antagonism which is still inherent in the Chinese to-day.

Whereas Britain in the past had been charged with violating the established order of things in India and China, she is now indicted for interfering with the sovereign rights of these two newly awakened and nationally conscious nations. To-day, national sentiment has taken the place of a sentimental pride in settled customs, institutions and ancient beliefs.

With India still in the throes of its struggles for independence, China appears to be within sight of its goal at last, for with the gradual rendition of certain areas in her territory which Britishers had hitherto claimed as their very own, it is now but a step to complete extra-territorial abolition and the recognition of the Chinese judicature as the supreme judicial system for Chinese and foreigners alike.

India is far too valuable a constituent of the British Empire to permit the granting of full independence. The most that India can ever hope to wrest from Great Britain is Dominion status, which carries with it tariff autonomy and representative government, but retains all the essentials of dependency and subjection.

China, on the other hand, has never belonged to the British Commonwealth, although British usurpation within China's national boundaries possesses all the characteristics associated with an imperialist policy. Therefore, the time is not far distant when China will take her place within the comity of civilized nations.

Causes of China's Weakness

China's tolerance of British interference has been mainly due to her weakened state as the result of incessant civil strife and her disastrous trials of strength with her two unfriendly neighbors—Russia and Japan.

Torn to shreds by the submersive forces within her own land and demoralised by too great an indulgence of opium so thoughtfully supplied by British settlers,—whose huge buildings situated along the Bund and the Nanking Road in Shanghai, stand as impressive monuments to-day to the riches extracted from the Chinese as the result of their craving for narcotics—China was willing to concede anything to anybody. Indeed, she was helpless in the half-hearted fight she put up against the modern weapons of the Western nations, so with the coming of the British other countries extracted under compulsion numerous rights and privileges which were incorporated in a series of treaties.

What Might Have Been

Had not China been divided against herself and had not opium undermined her strength and her prestige the history of China would have had a different story to tell. One can easily visualise what a tremendous alteration there would have been in Far Eastern diplomacy if the Celestial Empire had gained its independence a few years back.

However, with the full realisation of China's dreams the spectacle of an independent China viewing with disfavor the Russian and Japanese encroachments upon her soil is yet to come. Russia and Japan cannot hope to continue for ever their policy of carving out portions of Chinese territory for their own conveniences and interests. With a united China free from internal warfare and possessing a well-equipped army, Japan and Russia will have a far different opponent to face on the field of battle than the weakened country of by-gone days.

China is a hard working nation and therefore possesses all the characteristics which lead to great things. With the revolutionary changes which are taking place almost daily in her social, economic and political structure, the country is at the cross-road of a new civilization unprecedented in her history and analogous with the civilizations which have had their birth in the Western Hemisphere.

Of the mighty civilizations of the Mediterranean only that of the British Empire remains; the great civilization of the continent of America is at the height of its power and glory and has overshadowed anything that the world has ever known. The civilization of the Pacific ocean is now in its infancy and no one at the present time can foretell what dimensions it will reach and whether it will dwarf the empires of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. However, China will soon join the brotherhood of nations and the world looks to it to contribute its share to the cultures and welfare of mankind.

For centuries the Western nations have borne the burden of guiding the backward races of the world. At the present time the fruits of the widely-flung seed of Western teachings are being gathered in and we see changes in such countries as—India, China, the Philippines, Haiti, Nicaragua and Mexico. There still remain the inhabitants of darkest Africa and Central Asia and it is here that the Chinese can help in the work of civilization. Wherever the Chinese have settled outside their own country they have always displayed tendencies of culture and refinement, business abilities and respect for law and order which places them among the best that the world has produced.

It is true that the Chinese who have settled in such places as San Francisco, London, Cardiff, New York and Liverpool have not created favorable impressions, but the majority of these people are not truly representative of China. It is to Java and Sumatra, the Malay

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Shanghai, March 20, 1930.

Communist Agitation Causing Concern to Philippines Officials

Communist agitation in Manila is causing serious apprehension togovernment officials of the Philippine Islands, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from Manila on March 21. Governor-General Dwight F. Davis announced that he was returning to Manila from his trip to Mindanao a week earlier than he had expected to in order to confer with officials concerning steps to be taken to cope with the situation.

Laborers employed by the Philippine Sheet Metal Company struck work on March 21 demanding higher pay. They threatened to do injury to strike breakers if any were taken on. Officials of the company blamed the strike on Communists.

U. S. State Department Asks Chinese to Help Trapped Missionaries

A *United Press* dispatch from Washington on March 21 stated that a request was sent by the State Department to Chinese anthorities asking that a relief expedition be sent to the aid of Bishop J. A. O'Shea and 11 men and women, all American Catholic missionaries, who are reported to be trapped and in grave danger at Kanchow.

The besiegers are variously described as bandits and as communists. The Department has also recommended that the National Catholic Welfare Conference withdraw its missionaries from the troubled areas.

Majestic Hotel Will Continue to Operate Along Same Lines

It is understood that when the new owners of the Majestic Hotel take over control on April 1 little change will be made in the operation of the hotel. It is definitely learned that the ballroom will be run as before contrary to many reports. The present manager, John Reiger, has been engaged by the new management, to serve in a similar role.

Since the hotel was purchased by a Chinese corporation there have been many rumors regarding the place. It was said that the buildings would be torn down to make way for modern apartment houses and business shops. Other reports had it that it would be closed to foreigners and operated only for Chinese patrons.

Aside from the fact that the ball room is to remain open and continue with dining and dancing nightly, in addition to which high-class entertainment will be furnished, no announcemnet has been made. Nothing is said as to whether the present band and artists have been reengaged.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Erect Modern Building

It was announced from Nanking on March 24 that the National Government has under consideration the construction of a modern building to house the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking. The report, which was circulated by the *Kuo Min* news agency, stated that funds amounting to $400,000, considered sufficient for the construction of the new building are now available. It is planned to invite both Chinese and foreign architects to submit plans for the new structure. At the present time the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs is housed in the old building formerly occupied by the Kiangsu Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, but owing to the growth of the activities of the Ministry in recent years a number of temporary buildings have been constructed in the grounds of the Bureau.

My Experience in Reading a Chinese Daily

By Lin Yu-tang (林語堂)

(*From the China Critic, owned and edited by Chinese, in English, in Shanghai.*)

HAVING faith in human nature and human institutions in general, I spent eight coppers on one of the well-known local "big papers"—and who does not know their names?—and prepared to set out on a voyage of exploration for myself. I wished to see that the things aren't quite so bad, and that the so-called Chinese genius for business enterprise, backed by one or two millions of capital, coupled with the renowned Chinese capacity for "composing literature," and supported by a reading public of about a hundred fifty thousand readers, couldn't produce just such a silly thing Mr. Chen described it to be. I discovered, however, that things are never so bad that they might not be worse. My faith in human institutions was visibly shaken, and I had a vague sense of horror as to what would be "the journey's end."

Not that I was dissatisfied with the size or the weight of the purchase. On the other hand, I was extremely satisfied. Anybody who does not feel satisfied with getting over twenty pages of reading matter (but we will come to that by and bye) for eight or ten coppers must be a miser and an old grouch indeed. Supposing the literary burden in my hand to weigh four ounces, and supposing I should sell the old papers at six coppers a catty, I might still recover approximately one-fifth of my capital back, and think of all the educational, inspirational, and informational matter I might glean from its pages before parting hands with it to the second-hand dealer! I told myself that the things of truth and beauty which I might find therein would definitely become a part of my personality and increase my spiritual riches.

I had, comparatively speaking, very little difficulty in locating its "front page," for if it is not on the outside, it must be on the inside. What surprised me was that the front page actually consisted of less than one third of a page, tucked away in what we would call the "lowest" bottom corner of the fourth page of the first sheet, and broken up in the middle by advertisements of medicines that will respectively "make the hair grow," "keep the womb warm" (*sic!*) and "make the old young in spirit again."

An Interesting Advertisement

Before I read the news itself, my eyes lighted upon a very curious and, from the sociological standpoint, highly interesting advertisement immediately preceding it. Or rather there was a couple of parallel advertisements, which were headed (A) "Tang To's Home Has Been Robbed," and (B) "Tang To Is Sixty Years Old This Year"—all in very fine calligraphy, I must say. The text of the advertisement itself was printed in the artistic "Sung-Dynasty type," too. The self-proclamation to the world about a robbery was already extraordinary, and one could not think of any motive unless it were to let the world know that something important had happened to the said advertiser. However, that was his own affair, I thought, and the craze for front-page publicity was by no means confined to the orientals. But Ad. "B" was a peach. I was wondering what Mr. Tang's being "sixty years old this year" had to do with the general public. But I soon found the reason. In view of its great sociological significance, allow me to reproduce the first part in full:

"On the 11th of March, (being the equivalent of the 12th day of the second moon—the day when the hundred flowers come back to life—of the year Keng-u), (I), Tang To, have just reached the age of sixty. (I) propose to use the pretext of a birthday celebration to raise a fund for some honorable purpose. All ye my friends, relatives and members of the same clan who wish to present Tang To with birthday gifts, PLEASE GIVE ME CASH! (*big type is original*). Be so kind as not to send poems, scrolls or silver shields. SPECIAL attention is called to the fact that I DO NOT WANT TO RECEIVE hall hangings, ceremonial checks, *puddings, dumplings, candles, and noodle . . .* (*italics are ours but the caps are Mr. Tang To's original*).

"唐駝今年六十歲：國歷三月十一日（即庚午二月十二百花生日）唐駝六十初度，擬借做壽爲名，集得現款，移作一件正當事業．凡我朋友親戚本家欲爲唐駝祝壽者，務求惠賜現款，幸勿以詩詞屏聯銀盾見惠，軸幛禮券糕團燭麵等物更不敢領．．．．．．．．．．"

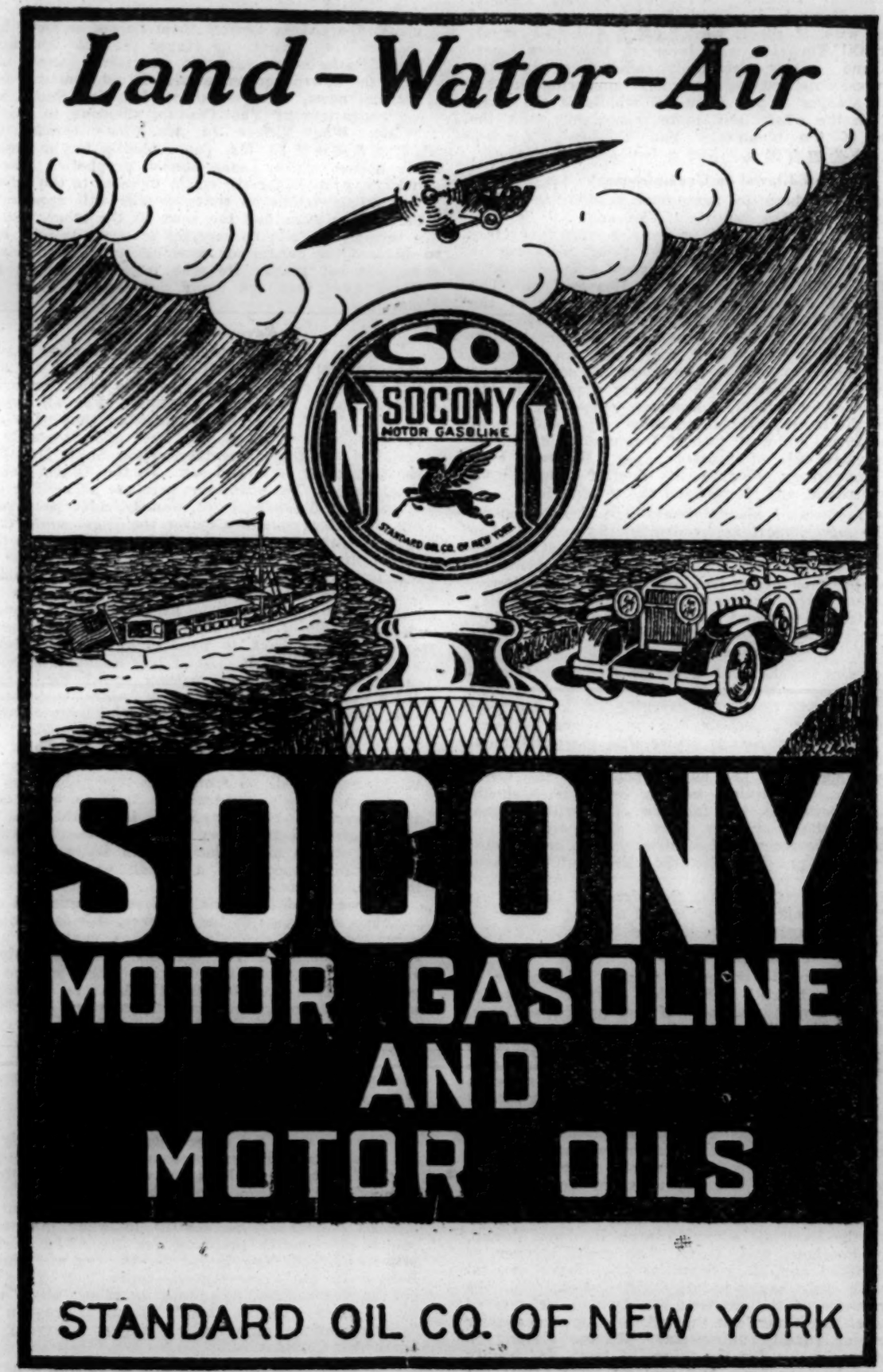
This was not the Wit and Humor Column: the advertisement was paid for, and even banks for receiving the CASH have been designated.

That is what Chinese birthday celebrations have become. But to go on with our voyage of exploration. I found that the editors had, as Mr. Chen said, a very great and simple way of classifying the news. Nothing could be more simply conceived and more simply carried out. I am informed that the editors themselves are classified, one belonging to the Domestic Department, another to the International Cable Department, another to Local News Department, etc. and I saw *the classification and make-up of the News automatically followed the classification of the editors themselves.* Here was the acme of simplicity and efficiency—no question of make-up, no soul-harassing problem concerning priority of news to solve, no nerve-stretching and heart-rending counting of columns and lines and space, no wasting time pondering over which item is going into the front page and which to go behind. Here was an austerely simple conception of newspaper technique that might stagger the Western journalists and have shamed Joseph Pulitzer himself. As it is, however, since ours is a "nationalistic" age, the editor of Domestic News naturally comes first and has the whole "front page" (or more correctly, the whole one-third of a front page) to himself. This makes all internal squabbles between the editors of the different departments a thing of the past. Moreover, it disposes of the necessity of having a chief editor at all, inasmuch as there is no necessity for co-ordination, and thus saves a heavy item on the salary of the editorial staff. For if everybody will mind his own business, and not bother about his fellow-editors' job, everything will go on smoothly, almost automatically. He has his allotted space, and he is there to fill it, and if he is a fast worker, he fills it quicker than all the rest, and may go home for an early supper even. Truly ours is the Land of the Free!

Astonishing Simplicity

But this astonishing simplicity of method of editorial procedure could not be carried out without a second important discovery in newspaper technique. What if the Domestic Editor has a little too much "copy" for his allotted space? Suppose he has two or three lines left which cannot by any method of line-squeezing and space-saving be printed on his "front page," what shall he do? A graduate of the Missouri School of Journalism would think at once of using the column reference method. But the Missouri graduate forgets that this is an unwarranted waste of the editor's time and energy. No, the thing is much simpler than that. Let it go right on to the first column of the next sheet and to the Hell with repeated cross headings! As editors are also human beings, the next department man generally has no objection to this encroachment of his territory, for it must be acknowledged that this takes away part of the latter's responsibility for the day.

Generally, after acquiring some technique in turning over the sheets (Sheet No. One is followed by Sheet No. Two, which, however, in actual practice is not so simple as it seems, as all readers of the "big paper" will testify), the reader will soon have no difficulty in chasing the unfinished two or three lines. As it happened this day, I found several such pages beginning with the middle of a sentence, unhailed by any sort of heading. Thus, for instance, on page 7, I found immediately after the editorial, a column beginning abruptly with the words "how they treated you may be waived for the present" (對公如何，固無論矣). Who is this "you", I meditated? My common sense told me, however, that as page 7 follows page 6, which again follows page 5, and as all these preceding pages contained nothing but advertisements about quick cures for gonorrhea and syphilis, logically it could only have been the continuation of an unfinished paragraph on page 4 of the preceding sheet, or Sheet No. One. A few minutes' work soon proved that my guess was correct, and the world had


Land-Water-Air
SO
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
AND
MOTOR OILS
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

not yet gone to pieces, inspite of all that Einstein crowd may say about the fourth dimension and other such rot.

But we have already inadvertently come to the Second Sheet. And here again was a wilderness of advertisements: Hazeline Snow, Baby's Own Tablets, Key to the Stomach, Longevity Tablets, which are good for "your wife, if she is weak" (賢夫人 the ad. says), Cod-liver Oil Emulsion, and lawyers', publishers', merchants', and college presidents' advertisements (the college presidents' names generally appearing in big type), all staring at you from the middle of the page. But all, on the whole, still quite respectable, with the exception of the ubiquitous Yao Tso-tun Gonorrhea Tablets (姚佐頓白濁丸) and a few aphrodisaics.

An Editorial on Unemployment

Lying somewhere in dangerous proximity to Yao Tso-tun's ad was the editorial. The editorial, in consonance with Chinese humility, was a very unpretentious affair, appearing in very small print, including its caption. I had been prepared for some school composition on "Thrift" or "Obedience to Heaven," or "The Importance of Patriotism," or "The Greatness of the Chinese Nation," for I must confess that I have read this daily before. It was therefore a pleasant change to find that today's editorial dealt with an economic problem, namely, that of Unemployment. As some readers seldom have the opportunity of getting acquainted with the Chinese editorial line of economic reasoning, I shall reproduce the most pertinent remarks. The reader need not be alarmed, however, even if I reproduce it in full, for it consists only of fourteen lines. However, even this is unnecessary, because the line of reasoning is perfectly straight and simple, and the style lucid.

"The problem of unemployment has already become almost the most important problem in the world. (Any problem under discussion is always "the most important" in the world). Not to mention the poor countries, even the strong countries like America, England, Japan, and Germany, which are all highly developed industrially and strong in capital, have no way of dealing with the unemployment problem. So much the less is to be expected of the other countries.

"According to the method of the American Government in dealing with the unemployment problem, the way is to provide funds for carrying on constructions as a means for absorbing the unemployed workers. This is because they deeply realize that the great number of the unemployed is largely due to the excess of goods over demands. The buying power of the world market is daily becoming weaker, so if they should put the workers into the factories, this will increase the excess of the goods over demand still more . . . . For instance, the recent fall of silver is also an instance of the fall of price due to the excess of the commodity. . . . ."

The editorial at least has the virtue of brevity. It does not try to talk too much about a thing concerning which there is apparently so little to be said.

Regional Sequence

Now we come to the news proper. The editor of Domestic News is still holding his ground. I notice the editor has a very good sense of geographical sequence, not even allowing the topic of the news to interfere with his geographical arrangement. Thus, little one-line or two-line telegrams from Nanking follow in close succession, each having to do only with itself, and each being graced with a special head. After a regular succession of telegrams from Nanking, come those from Peiping, and then those from Tientsin. By the time we are in the midst of telegrams from Tientsin, we have already come to the bottom of page seven, and hence our commonsense tells us that the next telegram from Tientsin is to be found on the top of page eight, and on top of page eight it is indeed. We thus make a mental tour with the Domestic editor through Hankow, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Foochow, and Amoy. The great number of undistinguished and inconsequential small headlines, together with their happy-go-lucky distribution, gives the reader a sense of the extreme variety and richness of the news, although one feels that all the items are equally important or equally unimportant. I was already in fear and trepidation for the things of truth and beauty I had been hunting for. And now we come across the ubiquitous Yao Tso Tun and his antigonorrhea tablets again right in the midst of the reading column. This page eight is literally broken up with patches of advertisements, as a besieged city wall might be riddled with bullet marks. And as the advertisers generally vie with each other in having their insertions printed with as big characters as possible, the editor has no ghost of a chance against them unless he were to make the headlines louder and bigger than the characters in the advertisements. As this manifestly cannot be done, what the newspaper reader sees is not domestic or international news, but Ovomaltine, Hazeline Snow, and the big characters of Yao Tso-tun, shouting to the reader *"Those Who Believe In Me Come Quick! Quick!"* (信我者來快快). Mr. Yao evidently has a message to the nation which seems almost prophetic. One might think it possible for the editor to come to the advertisers for an agreement so that the ads will appear in one half of the page and the news in the other. So far as a layman can see, no sacrifice of space is thus entailed. But into the mysterious workings of the editorial mind we will not probe. He who interferes makes trouble. There have been too many new-fangled ideas already nowadays.

Advertisements Galore

As I said, after the Domestic Section comes the International Cables Section. There isn't much space left on page eight now, and he who looks for continuity of reading is heading for trouble. For all readers of the said "big" paper must remember that page eight is the last page of Sheet No. Two, and Sheets Nos. One and two are folded together, while Sheet No. Three is the first sheet of second set. To the Second Set, therefore, we go. The conditions here are all similar to what I described for page eight, namely, advertisements with big characters spread all over the page, while the news proper with monotonous and invariable heads are inserted in the rectangular or square or oblique spaces left over by the advertisements. As we probably have not yet finished with International Cables, we can go right on with them. If the page happens to begin again in the middle of a sentence with no repeated head, the reader can go back to page eight of Sheet No. Two and pick up his queue. After half a column or so of this unfinished international matter, comes the "Important News" section, the definition of which is, contrary to the general simplicity of the editorial scheme, somewhat hard to find. Classified under these "Important News," I find, for example, the resolutions of the Third plenary Session (although the man with the new-fangled idea might regard this as front-page stuff), but one's sense of confusion begins gradually to increase, when one finds the following items regarded as important, viz., the increase of customs duties in Amoy, the burning of a railway station along the Nanshin Railway, the official Inauguration speech of a Hupeh provincial committee member, etc., etc.

If we proceed, in this cautious and guarded manner, we shall soon come to the murders, suicides, elopements, rape, seductions, abductions, holdups, snatching of handbags, capture of bandits, divorces, fires, and shipwrecks. Here the "Dog-gone-it" editorial policy is seen to the greatest advantage, for, though the case of some shop apprentice running away with the master's daughter may be written up large, the various items are generally left to stand in their pell-mell order. The editor has thus resisted, from a matter of habit and sheer inertia, the temptation to play up crime and disasters, which is the common weakness of western journalists. . . .

"Please Give Me Cash"

By this time, my frayed nerves were already feeling the strain, and I became possessed with a crushing sense of the futility of my hunt for educational, inspirational, and informational reading matter. Perhaps it is not fair to expect the "things of truth and of beauty" in a modern newspaper, no matter in what language, but one is not exactly prepared for the "PLEASE GIVE ME CASH" of Tang To, or for the cry of "Those Who Believe In Me Come—Quick—Quick!" of Yao Tso-tun, not to mention the numerous insertions about massage by "young Parisian Girls," "young European girls," "young western girls" which appear everyday in the Want Ad. Columns.

Generally speaking, this way of editing a newspaper must be conceded to be by far the most pleasurable way

SUN · SUN

"The Store with the Needle Tower"

WITH resources of over $4,000,000.00 and several years of experience in merchandising, this Company is equiped to meet every need of its customers.

SUN SUN COMPANY

(Opposite Town Hall)

NANKING ROAD

yet found in any country. One feels no obligation to say anything important or offensive in the leaders. The political news is generally a wholesale, indiscriminate and unedited reproduction of the official communiques of the government organs. There need be no classification of news bearing on the same topic or movement, no worrying about writing leading paragraphs, no selection and co-ordination of news material, and above all no sub-heads, which implies that the editor has no obligation to go through the copy at all. There is more desire on the part of the different editors to accommodate each other with unused space, and the general fellow-feeling and moral tone in the editorial staff is greatly heightened. The demands for consideration of the average newspaper reader have not inconvenienced the editors to any appreciable extent, and the editors, on their part, promise also not to interfere with the reader's business, so that peace and amiability may prevail and everybody may go his own way. So long live the Shanghai Big Press and long live the Land of the Free!

Mantell Submits Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Report to Ministry

In his memorandum submitted to Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, and published during the week by the Ministry, John J. Mantell, advisor to the Ministry of Railways declares that "the goods tax impositions on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway are such as to make it prohibitive to ship goods through the various tax stations, with the result that the railway as a transportation medium can be considered as practically stopped except for the little passenger and goods business that is being carried on."

The expert declares further that "the present vicious tax system, which imposes a strangulation on the proper development of the agricultural district served, and creates the most harmful conditions in the encouragement of increasing products of agriculture for movement to the larger centers of population."

The gross earnings of the railway during the period from 1926 to 1928 are slightly over $5,000,000, or about half of what they were in 1925, all this being due to military disturbances, lack of equipment, surtaxes, military impositions and so on, the report states. Despite this great falling off in revenue the cost of general administration in 1928 as against 1925 shows an increase of a little more than $200,000 principally because of retention on the payroll of excess engineers, firemen and other employes without proper return to the railway. The unpaid wages of the employes at the same time at present is roughly $3,530,000, representing from 18 to 30 months back wages.

Of the total of 138 locomotives owned by the railway, 53 are in Manchuria north of the Great Wall, the report says, and continues that while the sleepers look to be in good condition on the surface the core of the timber is rotted. Of the total of 170 passenger carriages owned by the railway approximately 104 are off the line.

Mr. Mantell believes that the Sino-British mines on the Mentoukow branch about 15 miles from Peiping and the mines at the end of the Tatung branch 242 miles from Peiping should have through rates fixed in order to permit the coal to come into competition with other coal at Tientsin and Tangku.

Although the total capital investment in the railway amounts to only $59,000,000, up to July the obligations and suggested expenditures for rehabilitation amounted to approximately $64,556,831, the report states, while the potentiality and earning power of the property is considerably larger than reflected in its past peak gross earnings.

The advisor suggests that to develop the maximum traffic or the full use of the railways with a proper return, the following conditions are encountered which would mitigate against the placing of this railway on a sound financial basis :

"1. Lack of administration. There is no such thing as management although, down through the ranks of the officers in the engineering and locomotive departments, promising and good material for railway officers canbe found.

"2. Reorganization of the ranway.

"3. Removal of tax impositions, surcharges, etc.

"4. Revision of rates to produce a greater use of the railway, larger gross, as well as larger net returns.

"5. Early return of the equipment. Of the 1,499 cars owned, over 1,100 are north of the Great Wall. Failure to return this equipment would constitute a very serious condition for this railway.

"In a short time this railway should earn at least $14,000,000 gross per year, and with proper management should not have an operating ratio of over 53."

Government Ownership of C. M. S. N. Co.

BY PAUL K. WHANG

With the opening of the Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee, there has come a lull in the contest between T. C. Chao and Marquis Li, respectively the managing director and the chairman of the board of directors of China Merchants Steam Navigation Company over the control of the company. Ever since the government assumed the control of the company in the Spring of 1928, there has been much dispute over the status of the company, which, being under government control, has practically lost its status as a private enterprise. While some big stockholders of the company have worked incessantly for a return of the *status quo*, some of the high officials of the National Government have fearlessly advocated the government ownership of public utilities in conformity with Dr. Sun's Principles. In the Second Plenary Session of the C. E. C., which was held last June, this question was brought up for general discussion and definite solution, and it was finally resolved that the government should appoint a Special Commissioner, whose duty should be to re-organize the company under the direction of a Special Committee directly responsible to the National government. Subsequently, Wong Pah-chuen, the Minister of Communications, was appointed to act, *pro tempore*, for the Special Committee, and Chao To-chao to act, *pro tempore*, for the Special Commissioner. Though this resolution does point out clearly that the government will take a determined stand to run the company for the stockholders, yet it fails to settle the chief issue of the controversy, that is, the status of the company. Thus Marquis Li, supposedly representing the interest of the stockholders, has come to an open conflict with T. C. Chao, the head of the new management, culminating in a lawsuit in the Shanghai Provisional Court.

Dispose of the Superfluous Estates!

In my previous articles dealing with C. M. S. N. Co., I have reiterated that in order to rehabilitate the company, the best and feasible way is to dispose of its superfluous estates for the purpose of paying off its debts, which, taking all in all, amount to more than ten million taels. As the C. M. S. N. Co. is primarily a private enterprise, the disposal of its estates, in accordance with business laws, must be first sanctioned by its stockholders. Under the present condition, it is only natural that the stockholders will by no means give their consent to any suggestion of such a nature, inasmuch as they fear that the funds thus realized from the conversion of real estate might be missappropriated by the new management. Deprived of this cooperation, the new management has been absolutely hopeless and helpless in devising means to convert this bankrupt company into a going concern. In order to find a way out of this impasse, T. C. Chao, the newly appointed Special Commissioner, has submitted to the Third Plenary Session of C.E.C. a plan, wherein he advocates the government ownership of the company in conformity with Dr. Sun's Principles, and figures out three possible ways to buy off the stocks from the stockholders.

(1) The stockholders would be paid with cash at the market price of their stocks. Inasmuch as the company has not declared any dividend on its stocks since 1923 the market value of its stock has gone down far below its face value. Although the book value of the company's stocks now stands at Tls. 8,400,000, from this figure we have yet to deduct the value of the stocks of Sheng's family, whose holdings amount to more than half of the total interest of the company, and whose properties have been confiscated by the mandate of the National government. With the depreciation in the value of stocks, coupled with the reduction of Sheng's stocks from the total stock issue, the government will not take much money to convert the company from one of private ownership to that of government ownership. With a vast possession of real estate to its credit, the company can itself raise the necessary amount of money without resorting to any financial assistance from the government.

Chao To-chao's Plan

(2) The stockholders would be paid with 15-year bonds at the face value of their stocks. In accordance with the plan, the bonds will be issued at 3% interest per annum, with the tonnage dues as security.

(3) The stockholders would be paid with 25-year bonds on the basis of the net assets of the company, the value of which is estimated at more than Tls. 20,000.000. The bonds will be issued with the same rate of interest and security as aforesaid.

The plan also figures out that besides reimbursing the stockholders, the government should assist to raise a rehabilitation fund of $20,000,000, for paying off its indebtedness, buying new ships, building new wharves, and carrying out various other reforms.

In conjunction with the above plan, Mr. Chao also states in his petition that if the government, instead of following his plan, would instead follow the resolution of the Second Plenary Session of C.E.C., that is, to run the company for the stockholders, the government should also act upon the following four necessary conditions, so that the resolution can be worked out with any successful results.

(1) The period of the government control of the company should be fixed at fifteen years;

(2) A rehabilitation fund should be raised for the payment of its obligations;

(3) The government should guarantee the payment of interest on the stocks; and

(4) Three members of the Special Committee should be chosen from the business field, preferably, an industrial leader, a banker, and a shipping merchant.

Mr. Chao's plan has received a favorable comment among the stockholders, although he himself has long been a persona non grata to some of the big stockholders. Hitherto the stockholders have always entertained the fear that the government intends to confiscate their interests, thereby making war cries against the government control. But when and if they find that the government will buy off their stocks, they will be satisfied with either ways of reimbursement, inasmuch as they are fully aware that if the present condition continues on indefinitely, their stocks will certainly become nothing but printed papers. Mr. Chao, in submitting this plan, will regain much of the lost confidence of the stockholders, and the adoption of his plan will save the government much of its lost prestige among the people.

Why German Goods Are Preferred

(China Truth, Canton, March 8)

All the industrial powers are thirsty for Chinese trade because of the lack of suitable native substitutes for daily use. Japan and Great Britain depend to a great extent on their market in this country, but occasional boycott of their goods brought about great losses to British and Japanese exporters. The politicians and industrial leaders in foreign countries made repeated statements with regard to the necessity of extending their commercial activities in China and urged that facilities should be granted to encourage their merchants in their trade with the Chinese people. Sometimes responsible officials and captains of industry even stress the desirablity of intimate friendship and cordiality toward this country, thus capturing the goodwill of the Chinese nation. But all the time they turn a deaf ear to the continuous demands of the Chinese people for the abolition of the undue and antiquated privileges as embodied in the unequal treaties.

Germany is the only industrial country that stands on a different footing from the other Powers in that she agreed to the cancellation of all the unequal treaties as a result of the world war. Therefore, German goods find a ready market in this Republic. Last month Chiang Tso-ping, the Chinese Minister in Berlin, gave a luncheon in honor of the Commission of German industrialists who would leave Berlin shortly for China in order to study Chinese economic conditions. The gathering was attended by several ministers, including Dr. Julius Curtiss, prominent officials of the German Foreign Office, and captains of industry and finance.

This would tend to show that Germany is seriously considering of improving her trade relations with this country. The Commission of German industrialists will no doubt make a careful survey of the trade prospects and will find out what kind of commodites is most suitable to the needs and tastes of the Chinese. Such method of investigating the field on the spot has many decided advantages over other foreign merchants who deal with Chinese customers through their compradores and agents. These dignified looking and cigar-puffing taipans never care to find out the requirements of their customers but feel secured that they can force their goods on the market owing to the monopoly of their trade. Apart from sentimental reasons, German goods are not only inexpensive as compared with other foreign commodities but represent good quality.

Since the other Powers have refused to put into effect the decree abolishing extraterritoriality, there is every possibility that public sentiment will swing more and more in favor of German merchandise. The members of the Commission are expected to arrive here sometime this month, and we hope that as a result of their investigations the flow of trade between China and Germany will run strong and fast.

Chinese Elect Municipal Councillors for Coming Year

Two old members and one new one were elected as Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council for the forthcoming year at the recent voting. As was expected Yu Yah-ching, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, was again elected. He received 391 votes. Yuan Li-tung, who was also a member of the Council last year, was elected with 234 votes while the new member, Fong Chiao-pah, received 208 votes.

Interest was keener than heretofore among the Chinese voters, the probable cause of this being the unusually active interest shown by foreigners this year in the choice of candidates. It is understood that all three of the successful candidates had the endorsement of both the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association. In the event that the Chinese are granted two more seats on the Council, as is expected at the meeting of the foreign ratepayers, it will be necessary for the Chinese either to hold another election or for representative Chinese public bodies to name two more councillors.

Twenty-Eight Ton Boiler Shipped to Harbin

A steel boiler, weighing 28-tons, said to have been the largest ever shipped to an inland point in China, was transported over the South Manchuria railway from Dairen to Changchun whence it was shipped over the Chinese Eastern Railway to Harbin. The boiler was manufactured in Germany and will be used on a new steamer being constructed by Chinese interests for service on the Sungari River. Owing to the large size of the boiler the Japanese freight department of the S. M. R. constructed a wooden model of the boiler which was shipped over the railway previously in order to determine whether it was possible for the railway to transport the machine. The freight and handling charges on the S. M. R. cost the Chinese company in Harbin which ordered the boiler the sum of Yen 4,500. It had originally been planned to ship the boiler to Harbin by way of Vladivostok, but the Sino-Russian trouble over the C.E.R. caused the German firm to change its plans and land the boiler at Dairen for transport over the Japanese railway.

U. S. Aviators Charged With Bringing Chinese Over Mexican Border

United States federal officials believe that they uncovered a conspiracy to aid Chinese to make unlawful entry into the United States when they arrested three aviators, Harold Sweet, George Gray and George Flaherty, as well as two other Americans, Frank Smith and Eddie Collins and nine Chinese alleged to be "contraband aliens" brought over the Mexican border by air, on March 21, according to a *United Press* dispatch from Los Angeles.

The airplane in which the Chinese were being conveyed encountered bad weather and was forced to land in the Imperial Valley in California. Investigation and the arrests followed. The Americans connected with the case were arraigned in Los Angeles on March 22 and charged with smuggling Chinese into the United States over the Mexicen border by air. They will have a preliminary hearing on April 6. The dispatch declares that a probe is being extended to China in order to determine whether the smuggling deals were financed here.

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CHINA TOMORROW

Vol. II March 25, Peiping No. 5

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The Need and Function of Social Legislation— J. D. H. Lamb

Birth Control as a Means of Poverty Prevention— C. T. Lin

The Unionization of Labor in China— F. A. Fang

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Men and Events

W. J. P. Calder of E. I. Du Pont De Nemours and Company is expected to leave for India shortly.

Rev. Luccock was scheduled to speak on "You That Say 'Bring'" at the Community Church on March 30.

W. B. Evans, of the National City Bank, arrived in Shanghai by the President Jefferson on Wednesday.

Walter Adams, American Consul in Nanking, who was in Shanghai for several days has returned to Nanking.

A.R. Ringwalt, U.S. Vice-Consul, is now out of the hospital after having been confined there for two weeks.

According to the *Kuo Min* news agency the bankruptcy law is now being drafted by Lo Ting and Liu Ke-chun, members of the Executive Yuan.

F.H. Kreis, U.S. Vice-Consul, returned to the Country Hospital during the week after having been out only a few days following an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Schwartz and their young son departed this week on a trip to New York. Mr. Schwartz is manager in China for the Claude Neon Light Company.

J. Warner Brown, manager of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation in Tientsin, who has been in Shanghai for several days on a business trip is returning to Tientsin shortly.

Edgar Snow, former assistant editor of *The Review*, received word this week of the death of his mother, Mrs. J. E. Snow, which occurred at their home in Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday, March 22.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Larsen, who are connected with a mission at Tungpeh, Honan province, have arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of soliciting funds for a Chinese orphanage in their district.

The Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd., has been appointed agents in China for the sale of industrial starches, dextrines and sugars manufactured by the Corn Products Refining Company, N. Y.

Prof. Augustine Henry, an official of the Chinese Maritime Customs from 1882 to 1900 and a noted explorer of the flora of the interior of China, Formosa and Hainan, died in London on March 24 at the age of 73.

G. G. Stroebe, engineering adviser with the Yangtsze River Commission, has returned to Shanghai from a four months trip to the United States. Mr. Stroebe's office in future will be located at Nanking instead of Shanghai.

The second annual meeting and dinner of the Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai will be held in the gymnasium at 8 o'clock on the evening of March 31. There will be brief reports on the work and an address by Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy.

A Nanking telegram to the *Shunpao* says that Dr. C. T. Wang has been given full power to negotiate with the British Government regarding the remission of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity Fund.

The Executive Yuan at its meeting on March 25 authorized the immediate remittance of $300,000 by the Ministry of Finance to the General Famine Relief Committee to carry out the various famine relief measures in Shensi.

A *Reuter* report from Peiping states that the *North China Standard* and the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, both of which are supported by Japanese interests, are closing very shortly and neither of the papers has any intention of opening anywhere else.

Antonio Popovitch, proprietor of the Savoy Hotel, an American enterprise, in Shanghai, died on March 26. Mr. Popovitch was a native of Dalmatia and had been interested in movie enterprises and other businesses in Shanghai for practically thirty years.

It was announced last week that Sister Marie (Mme. Reisenthel) directress of the Sisters of Charity convent on Avenue Dubail, Shanghai, has been named Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for exceptional services rendered the French cause in Turkey.

The celebration of the thirty fourth anniversary of the Chiaotung University (Nanyang College) was scheduled to be held at the university, 1954 Avenue Haig, on March 28. The program included the dedication of Chu Chih-Sing Hall and an athletic meet.

An inquest was held on March 23 at the Public Mortuary on the body of Chen Chung-feng, a Municipal Council contractor, who was mortally wounded the evening before at the hands of three armed robbers who entered his home at 793 North Chengtu Road.

Among those visiting Shanghai on the Dollar round-the-world liner *President Wilson* were Leon H. Archias, of Sedalia, Missouri and his two daughters Marion and Ruth Anne, coeds at the University of Missouri, who are making a pleasure trip around the world.

Chester M. Tobin, director of physical trading at the Foreign Y. M. C. A., left Thursday for a month's holiday in Manila accompanied by Mrs. Tobin. While in the south he will confer with the Manila Y. M. C. A. on the exchange of athletic teams between Shanghai and Manila.

Dr. George Dutcher, professor of history and government at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., who is visiting China under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was the speaker at the Pan-Pacific Association tiffin on Friday, March 28 at the Cathay Hotel.

Eddie Gong, an official of the Hip Sing Tong, in a speech before the American Legion at New York recently told that organization that tong justice was fairer than court decisions and for this reason they exist in America. Chinese almost invariably prefer to go before the tribunal of their tong, he added.

Mark T. Green, correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor* and several other American journals and a former Shanghai newspaperman, arrived in Shanghai last Saturday from Siam and Indo-China where he has been collecting material for special articles. He will remain in Shanghai for about two weeks.

The Sentinel Cammell Steam Coach Service of the Woosung branch line of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway will be opened on March 31 at 11.40 a.m. A special coach will leave the Shanghai North Station for Woosung Forts at 10 a.m. Refreshments will be served at the Bellevue Hotel, Woosung Forts.

As a result of the investigation by the Kiangsu Provincial Government into the illegal shooting by a mysterious gang on the Indo-China S. N. Company's steamer *Tuckwo*, the chief of the river police at Chinkiang, Chu Yu-ling, has been dismissed from his post and is being held for investigation.

Thornton Niven Wilder, well known American author, son of Amos P. Wilder, former American Consul-General at Shanghai, has been appointed lecturer on classical literature at the University of Chicago. Mr. Wilder is best known as the author of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," which won him the Pulitzer Prize in 1928.

The Chinese believed by the police to be the actual murderer of Miss D. B. Thompson on October 3, 1928 and who was acquitted on March 5 of the charge of murdering a tailor was rearrested during the week for an infraction of the arms prevention law together with two other men and charged. The trio was remanded for a week.

The distinction of being the first foreign lawyer ever admitted to practice in the Chinese Courts was accorded F. J. Schuhl a week ago. Mr. Schuhl is secretary of the American Bar Association, was former by U. S. Commissioner and Judge of the Consular Court and is a leading member of the American Community of Shanghai.

Fred Hamlin, former managing editor of the *Christian Herald*, arrived in Shanghai this week for the purpose of collecting material for a series of magazine articles. The present editor of the *Christian Herald*, Stanley High, also spent considerable time in China, having been here on various occasions as correspondent for American newspapers.

Nine new members were elected to the American University Club at the recent meeting of the executive committee, these being Y. W. Soong, Kingwell J. Tsha, Ralph Myerson, T. C. Chao, Thomas Lin, Kau Loh, T. F. Wei, J. K. Chen and Kuan-San Hsu. These have been invited to meet with the executive committee for tiffin at 12. 15 p. m. April 1 at the American Club.

The members of the Committee for the year will be: Harvard, C. J. Ferguson, Hua Huang; Yale, Bartlett G. Yung, E. C. Lobenstine; Pennsylvania, Bang How, Dr. J. C. McCracken; Columbia, Tonzoo C. Woo, Dr. F. Rawlinson; California J. B. Lee G. B. Fryer; Princeton, W. C. Belknap; Cornell, F. P. Bills; Chicago, S. D. Rent G. G. Stroebe; Northwestern David Z. Shen; Missouri J. B. Powell; Michigan. Dr. George Sellett; New York, J. T. Lee; Purdue, C. M. Yeh; Ohio State, P. H. Vong; Wisconsin, C. D. Culbertson, Carl Neprud; Illinois, G. W. Philleo; Massachusetts Institute of Techology, Paul H. Hsu, V. Fong Lam; members-at-large, N. E. Lurton J. S. Potter, Russell B. Chen, R. E. Chambers, T. C. Shen, Arthur Bassett, Dr. R. Y. Lo.

Women Now Volunteer to Defy India's Salt Laws

The latest development in Mahatma Ghandi's civil disobedience campaign in India is that he has started to enlist women volunteers. One section of women volunteers, 37 in number, is being led by Mrs. Ghandi. They are taking the train to Bulsar, from which city they are proceeding to Titel to assist in defying the salt laws. Meetings are being held all over Bengal to enlist volunteers for the civil disobedience campaign. A telegram from Broach Bombay Presidency quotes Mahatma Ghandi as saying that he feels the morale of the Indian government is breaking down. First of all, Gandhi's followers point out that the mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sen Gupta, who was conveyed to Rangoon for trial on a charge of sedition, in connection with a speech he made there some weeks ago received a sentence of only ten days' imprisonment. Secondly they refer to the statement made by Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member of the Government, in the Legislative Assembly; namely, that the Government has decided to refer the whole question of the Salt Tax to the Tariff Board "in order to provide the masses with the best eatable salt at the lowest possible price, if the Salt Tax is abolished." In a speech Ghandi said that if the Government could not touch him when he was leading 80 volunteers, how could it arrest him if he had 80,000.

Thomas Shaw, Secretary of War, in introducing the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, March 24 stated, as regards the 60,000 men of the British Army in India, that, actually, there was one British soldier for every five thousand of the Indian population. He said he wished to draw special attention to these figures as he was afraid somewhat exaggerated notions were held in some quarters regarding the number of white troops in India.

Provisional Court Upholds Old Custom in Tenant Case

In giving their decision last week in the Provisional Court of Appeals in what is known as the Nanking Road Tenant case, the Judges in supporting the tenants, said (among other things): "It would be both unjust and unpardonable if the landlord, after demanding several months' "key money" from tenants before allowing them to take possession of premises and to spend several thousand dollars on decorations and furnishings, etc., ejects tenants at will and leases the premises to third parties without making reasonable compassionate grants to the tenants whom he wishes to evict.

"The appellants in the case under review do not owe any rentals to the respondents. The buildings in question have only been erected within the past ten years and it does not appear necessary that they should be demolished or rebuilt. It will be impossible for the appellants to continue in possession of the premises after the buildings are rebuilt. In these circumstances and under such conditions it is, in our opinion, not right that the landlords should attempt to evict their tenants and cause them heavy losses in the form of key money, decoration and furnishing expenses, etc., because such will have been spent by the tenants for nothing. Landlords should not be permitted to eject their tenants under the pretext that the "*fang piao*" (rent receipts) stipulate that landlords may cancel or terminate leases with their tenants at any such time as they (the landlords) may desire, because the same rent receipts also stipulate that tenants may not sublet their premises to others. This is clearly inequitable though it is a well-known custom among local tenants frequently to sub-let their premises to others. Custom, therefore, will be the basis upon which this Court renders judgment in the present case and judgment, accordingly, is rendered."

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This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

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No. 3

Who's Who in China

P'an Kung-pi, newspaper manager and journalist; born at Kiating, Kiangsu in 1895; entered Nanyang (now First National Chiaotung) University from which he was graduated in 1914; went to Japan where he entered the College of Politic and Law in Tokyo specializing in political science; founded the Tokyo News Agency while a student; returned to China in 1917 and worked first with the *China Times* and later with the *Shun Pao*, leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai; was sent to Japan as correspondent of the *Shun Pao* in 1918; returning to China the following year he accepted a position as chief editor of the *Chin Pao* at Peiping; for opposing the Anfu faction he was imprisoned for three months after which he went back to Shanghai as editor of the *China Times;* appointed concurrently as Asst. business manager in 1921 and was advanced to business manager, chief editor and editor-in-chief; was made general manager of the *China Times* in 1928; address: *China Times*, Shanghai.

P'an Kung-pi
潘公弼

Dr. Mingchien Joshua Bau, university professor; born at Yuyiao, Chekiang in 1894; received his early training in schools in China and was graduated from Tsing Hua College; went to America where he received an A. B. degree from Yale, an M. A. degree from Columbia and a Ph. D. in political science from Johns Hopkins; received an endowment fellowship in international law and was president of the Chinese Students Alliance in America; entered the field of education on his return to China; former Dean of English at Peiping University and also editor of the Peiping *Daily News*; former dean of the college of railway administration, University of Communications, Peiping; at present professor of Political science in the college of law, National University, Peiping; author of the following books: "The Foreign Relations of China", "The Open Door Doctrine", "Modern Democracy in China" and "China and World Peace"; member of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu in 1927 and at Kyoto in 1929; address: 7 Chih Shen Man Ta Chieh, East Pei Hai Park, Peiping.

Dr. Mingchien Joshua Bau
鮑明銓 (Pao Ming-ching)

Dr. Wang Chih P'ing, Methodist Bishop; born at Peiping July 6, 1879; received his early training in the mission schools and was graduated from Peiping Academy in 1900; after spending several years in the pastorate of the Methodist Church he returned to his alma mater to teach; entered Syracuse University in 1914 and received his M. A. degree in 1915 and Ph. D. in 1917, after which he returned to China and taught at Peiping University for two years; at the request of the committee of the Tientsin Y.M.C.A. the North China Conference released him and for six years he headed the work of the former organization; returned to Peiping in 1926 to become pastor of Asbury Church, leading Methodist Church in North China; in addition to this work he was during 1928-29 district superintendent of the Peiping district and a member of various education boards and committees; Dr. Wang was a delegate from the North China Conference to the Methodist General Conference at Kansas City, Mo. in 1928; was married in 1900 to Dorothy Howe and has two sons and two daughters; elected Bishop of the Methodist Church at the East Asia Central Conference on Feb. 24, 1930 being the first Chinese to ever attain this distinction; he has been appointed to the Peiping Area and placed in charge of four conferences—the Chentu and Chungking of West China, the North China and the Shantung; address: Chentu, Szechuen.

Dr. Wang Chih P'ing
王治平

Bang How, business man; born in Shanghai in 1896, his father being a native of Tsingpu, Kiangsu; received his early training in the schools of Shanghai later going to St. John's University; after graduation he went to Wharton School of Commerce and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania where he was graduated in 1920 with a degree of B. S. in Economics; before returning to Shanghai to join the Commercial Press he made a survey and investigation of the printing business in England and Germany which took him one year; returned to Shanghai in 1922 and joined the Commercial Press; his first work was in the import department and later he served as secretary of the works division and acted concurrently as secretary to the managing director; was elected to the board of directors in 1925 and made manager of the company in 1926; aside from his duties with the Commercial Press he is a member of the Shanghai Rotary Club, director of the International Dispensary, Ltd. and director of the China Enamelling Tungkee Co., Ltd.; address: Commercial Press Co. Ltd., Shanghai.

Bang How
夏鵬 (Hsia Peng

Chinese Post Office Issues Report for 1927

The Chinese Post office has first issued its report for 1927. It shows that mail matter posted decreased by nearly six million articles, as compared with 1926; parcles posted, by over 460,000: domestic money orders issued, by $20,325,800, and those cashed, by $19,149,200. This bad result was mostly due to the unsettled state of the country. Expenses increased because of the added cost of transport and because of the necessity of increasing the salary allowances of the more subordinate ranks of the staff in view of the enhanced cost of living. The net result was that the expenditure for the year exceeded receipts by $811,625.05, which sum had consequently to be drawn from the working balance in hand at the beginning of the year.

One of the greatest difficulties the administration had to contend with during the year under review was the issue by military and civil provincial authorities in many parts of the country, of currency notes inadequately backed by silver. Apart from the direct loss incurred through handling these notes, which the Post Office had to accept at par, heavy indirect losses were incurred through the necessity of suspending or restricting the money order services and even of restricting the ordinary sale of postage stamps.

In spite of unsettled conditions in the country, losses of mail matter and parcels decreased considerably. This was partly due to the supension of the parcel service and to the restriction and curtailment of the mail service in areas affected by banditry. The number of losses met by payment of indemnities decreased by 20% and the actual cash paid out in indemnities, by 50%.

Greater Shanghai Authorities in Controversy with Gas Company

The Municipality (Chinese) of Greater Shanghai is engaged in a controversy with the Shanghai Gas Company over the question of the laying of gas mains beyond the Settlement limits. The Chinese authorites, replying to a recent statement by L. E. Canning, chairman of the Gas Company, contend that any public utility company when opening up the roads for repairing or installing pipes should pay to the municipal authorities the expenses for re-surfacing the roads. The Chinese point out that the Shanghai Gas Co. has for years paid such expenses to the Settlement authorites willingly. But when it comes to the Chinese authorities the Gas Company has always delayed making payment. The Chinese cite the instance that in 1927, the Gas Company paid only $170.36 for road repairs. Similar expenses amounting to $660 for the period from January to June, 1928, were paid in January 1929 only after repeated requests from the Chinese. The roads broken up by the Company from July to December in 1929 cost the Chinese Municipality $1,353.69 for repairs; and this sum has not yet been reimbursed by the Company although payment has been repeatedly demanded by the Chinese authorities. The point is also made by the Chinese that in February 1929 the Company dug up the East Pao Hsing Road for repairing mains without applying for a permit.

The Chinese authorities are pressing for the signing of an agreement, an essential point in which is that the Gas Co. should apply for permission whenever it desires to lay down mains.

Well-known American Flier will Come to China to Teach Aviation

Lieut. Harold F. Brown, well known American flier, will come to China for one year at the request of Maj.-Gen. Chung Wai-jung, chief of the aviation bureau of the Chinese Government, to act as flying instructor in government military aviation, according to a *United Press* dispatch from San Francisco. Lieut. Brown was recommended to the post by Capt. F. M. Shumacher, personal adviser in aviation matters to Maj.-Gen. Chung.

"I guess I'll go," Lieut. Brown is quoted as saying. "It sounds like a good chance for some excitement. Capt. Shumacher and I were in the army together and I'll take his word for it." Lieut. Brown came into the limelight in America recently when, by a bit of adroit flying, he prevented the suicide attempt of a youth who tried to jump from a plane. Brown promptly tilted his ship and literally scooped the young man back to safety.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1183

NOTICE is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Saturday, 29th March, 1930, which has been set aside by the Government as a national holiday.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 21st March, 1930.

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Mysterious Telephone Call

The heading over this paragraph is not the title of the latest Hollywood "talkie," but in order to make it as dramatic as possible, we will explain that it was Thursday afternoon, the time being about 2:30. Also it was raining and except for the occasional click of a typewriter, the office was deathly silent, the office in this case being that of *The Review*, located at 38 Avenue Edward VII, (second floor).

Suddenly the telephone rang!

Everybody looked up because the telephone for several hours had been silent, deathly silent; in fact it had been out of order.

The office boy jumped to position—Hal-lo," said the office boy, putting the receiver to his ear—then, "Just a minute please," he shouted into the mouthpiece. A moment later, "Somebody wants to speak to the 'Ad-ditor", (meaning editor).

The 'ad-ditor' (meaning editor) went to the telephone, took the receiver and said, "Yes, what is it?" or whatever it is that one says on such occasions.

A voice (mysterious) said, "You published an article in your paper last week entitled, 'Our Chicagoized French Concession."

The accusation was admitted. The voice (more mysterious) queried, "Would you, in consideration of a considerable sum of money, refrain from publishing any further articles of this kind?"

The editor, with visions of this month's rent bills and other similar embarrassments in mind, demanded, "What do you mean—who is this speaking?"

The voice (now intriguingly mysterious) continued, "I mean business—I will see that you are well paid if you do not publish any more articles, etc."

The editor: (sadly, this time) "No, I don't think we would be interested in such a proposition—and besides, I think you have the wrong newspaper office."

"Click," went the receiver on the other end. "Click," went the receiver on this end. (Curtain) —(Great applause from enthusiastic readers).

Editor's Note—This is not a cross-section of dialogue from the American Players' latest success, "The Front Page," but an actual cross-section from a bit of every-day newspaper work in Shanghai, the moral being that it apparently is more profitable for Shanghai newspapers not to print reports about the seamy side of Shanghai life, than it is to print the truth about the real situation! (Second Curtain)

Editor's Second Note—It happens that The Review has no further article this week about the local Frenchtown gambling-kidnapping-gang scandal, but it's not because we were paid not to print anything further. It's because the persons who supplied the information upon which the first article was based, haven't come forward with their promised further exposures. However, we have hope they will go through with it and force a clean-up. The Review promises to do its part! (Third encore).

Van Lear Black Arrives in Shanghai On World Flight

Van Lear Black, millionaire owner of the Baltimore *Sun*, sportsman and airplane enthusiast, arrived in Shanghai last Monday afternoon in his giant tri-motored monoplane Maryland Free State accompanied by his two pilots, a mechanic and and a secretary-valet. Mr. Black was scheduled to leave Shanghai for Japan last Friday. From there he will probably make a trip into North Manchuria and then back to Tokyo where the plane will be dissembled and sent across the Pacific by steamer.

Mr. Black declared that his trip is simply a sight-seeing expedition and has no other significance. He said that he has never before taken a vacation from his work and this time felt that his world trip should be done in the shortest possible time—hence he chose the airplane as the medium for accomplishing it. This is his second attempt, the first one coming to grief when his plane crashed in India a year ago and was damaged beyond repair.

This trip started from London on February 11 and the route from there led him south through Europe to the north coast of Africa, thence across that continent to Cairo. From that city the flight continued across Arabia, Persia, India, Burma, Siam, Indo-China and on to Hongkong, from where the flight was made to Shanghai.

EFFECT OF THE PRESENT CRISIS IN HUPEH

(Continued from page 164)

Hupeh one finds Ho Lung and his associates. Along the upper reaches of both the Yangtze and Han Rivers appear the remnant troops formerly belonging to Hu Tsung-tu's army. In central and eastern Hupeh one encounters communist bandits. In Tsiengkiang, for instance, the city fell late last February into the hands of the marauders who commenced their holy exercise by killing all the local celebrities they could lay their hands on and ended by taxing the city to the ground. Although the Government has recently despatched troops to keep order there the new appointee of the Provincial Government for the public safety bureau in that district hesitate very much to take up his new post. In the case of Hsienning, the bandits even captured the district magistrate and took off his head for safe-keeping. The banditting curve reaches its highest climax in Huangan where they maintain a soviet government in smooth working order, So now in the country districts real estate property has in fact become an object of inconvenience and those who can afford as a rule find their way to the big cities.

Wealthy Flee to Cities

Like a corollary to the second, the present crisis again forces many wealthy people into the Wuhan cities. Subsequent to the inauguration of the Republic the countryside had become none too safe a place for the people of means to live in. This has become still truer under the present conditions. With the opening or making ready of each civil war withdrawal of large bodies of troops from the remote districts constitute a matter of immediate necessity. True to type, the bandits will follow in the foot-steps of the withdrawing troops. In many localities, particularly in eastern Hupeh, nowadays the bandit gangs issue slogans among the people how they have come to "save the country and the people from certain destruction." But people of experience know that discretion is the better part of wisdom. On the least ruse of bandits approaching, well-to-do people would rush for the nearest place of safety and make their way to Wuhan where they can enjoy better protection. At present the Wuhan cities are full of such people. People coming late meet great difficulty in securing rooming accommodations in the twin cities.

Now we come to the last effect of the present crisis. The threatened war causes the withdrawal of troops from the various districts where they previously garrisoned. The migration of large number of families to Wuhan consequent to the emergence of banditry creates at once a school-shortage problem in Wuhan. In glaring contrast to the country schools, all schools of the primary and secondary grades in this centre are packed to over-flowing by the children of the immigrant families. In most cases, these families often find serious obstacles to the admittance of their children to Wuhan schools as each school has a legal limit, now already overstepped. Excepting people with wide acquaintaince among the ruling authorities receiving some obliging accommodation, the children of the rest of the immigrant families have to be content without schools. Lately there has been a popular clamor for more schools of the lower grades. One of the most important reasons for such clamor one must ascribe to this addition of new blood from the countryside.

Hankow, March 24, 1930.

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOLD STANDARD CURRENCY IN CHINA

(Continued from page 167)

initial loan which could soon be paid off out of the profits from the reform itself. The indirect plan would take years to consummate and would delay for a long time the advantages of the gold-standard which China should enjoy and which are now being enjoyed by almost all the other important nations.

A uniform gold-standard currency would be a great help to business and industry in China. It would increase production, stimulate foreign trade, and add to the prosperity and well being of the entire nation. The direct method of going to the gold standard is by far the most economical, involves the least disturbance to business and has the great advantage that it would make possible the introduction of the gold standard immediately in the more advanced sections of China.

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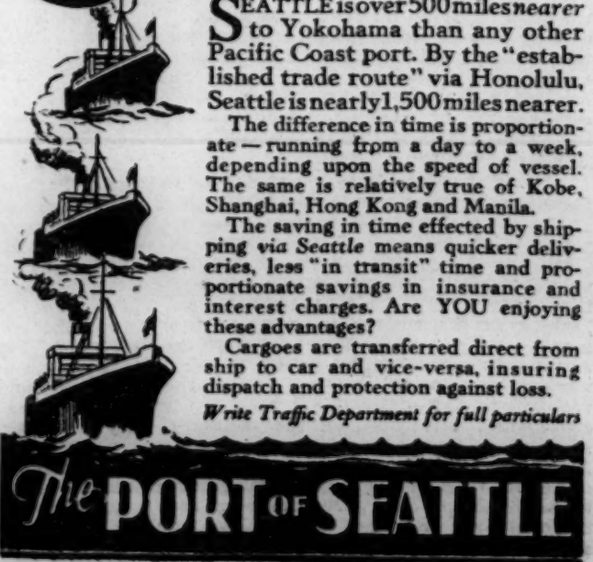

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Tale of Ti Ku

The Star Path, by Ethel & Frank Owen. Published by C. R. Gibson & Co., New York.

Ti Ku is a whimsical Chinese boy who, while working in his father's paddy fields, with his brown feet well planted in the warm muddy loam of his beloved country, keeps his eyes fastened upon a high and distant goal, the "Star Path", that is to lead him into a world forever joyous, where no one has to toil under the hot sun in the steaming heat of noon, and where life is one long play day.

Day long Ti Ku lahors in the rice fields, dreaming of the time when he shall have saved enough money to escape weariness and make his way up that illumined pathway, into the heavenly mists, for shining adventure. Patiently he endures the too heavy burdens that are fulcrumed across his narrow young shoulders. "Presently", he thinks, "I shall undertake to unravel the mystery of the Star Path."

And presently he does. He bids his father farewell, embraces his friends and takes his departure over the nearby hills, a few ounces of silver conveying to him a serene sense of security. The pink and blue world of his baroque imagination cannot be so very far away now.

But Ti Ku has been well bred, and in him is a primal love for God and all things made by him, most of all his fellow man. So that when he meets in turn, first a hungry dog, deserted by his master, next a wounded bird, and finally a weary old man, sick and needy, he cannot close his eyes to their sufferings, and to each of them offers aid and sympathy. In this manner he is soon relieved of his small patrimony and, having scarcely begun it, he is faced with the fear that he shall never have sufficient money to continue his ascent up the shimmering Star Path that is ever on his mind.

But the gods will not destroy whom they love, and in the end Ti Ku attains the object of his search in a much more splendid way than even he had conceived. This kindly, admirable little gentleman reaches his rainbow's ending, his Holy Grail at last, and in a manner most surprising and satisfactory to all who support the theory that the golden heart wins its reward on earth.

Charmingly illustrated in color, this thin volume should make an attractive addition to the child's library. Even the more sophisticated may find in it a welcome release, for a few moments, from this too practical world.

A Study of U. S. Politics

The New Citizenship, by Seba Eldridge. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1929. 357 pages with index and appendix.

The sub-title of this book is "A Study of American Politics." The author tells us in his preface that he presents "a fresh diagnosis and a new prescription, based on a systematic examination of the influences conditioning the citizen's development. The prescription calls for a radical re-orientation of popular interests, which alone can make responsible citizenship possible; and for the construction of citizenship institutions designed to foster the intellectual and practical activity that alone can make popular government a reality".

His first chapter is entitled The Failure of Popular Government, and he immediately takes the American citizen to task for his failure to use the ballot, the great power and weapon of the citizen in democracy. He discusses the control of the political boss and says that voters "largely fail to perform intelligently the functions theoretically imputed to them". In the chapter on The Making of the Citizen he gives an analysis of the elements usually considered as helpful to the civic mind. "The significant fact brought out by the analysis is that these various agencies put together do not supply the conditions requisite to the development and practice of competent citizenship, but that, on the contrary, they interpose serious obstacles to such a consummation. They do not furnish the citizen adequate information on his problems; nor effective stimulus to the development of his interest in these problems; nor give him much real help, but rather the contrary, in correcting the bias and other deficiencies of his early training for citizenship; nor constitute an organization of the citizen himself for the promotion of his interests in public affairs .... Some citizens know how to obtain reliable information on public questions, when such information is available at all... But such citizens are exceptional."

Current political remedies such as the Short Ballot, Proportional Representation, the Realignment of Political Parties, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, the Democratization of Procedures for Constitutional Amendment, and the Restoration of the Freedom of Discussion are studied. Even guild socialism, Mr. Eldridge states, "takes competent citizens for *granted*, and fails to recognize the *special* educational problems involved in the *creation* of competent citizenship." An interesting chapter is, The Public: Fact or Phantom. The picture he presents is a dark one. "Many writers about democracy have indeed ceased to believe in the possibility of self-government in social relationships at all." The author does not agree with Walter Lippmann in some of the latter's views of the public mind. He concludes that "farmers, wage earners and business men as members of the public will have much the same interest in general public questions, but as members of different economic classes will have differentiated interests with respect to many economic questions".

In the chapter entitled The Conditions of Competent Citizenship there are to be found suggestions of a radical nature which appear ideal, but to the author apparently form the only real solution for our civic negligence. Mr. Eldridge says that the citizen ought to spend two hours a day on the higher intellectual and aesthetic interests, and shortly after this statement we read that the same citizen should devote another two hours per day—not per week—to his citizenship. Thus four hours per day would be devoted to higher life and the civic obligations of each citizen. "No opinion as to the proper length of the work day, in view of these prospective new demands on our twenty-four hours, will satisfy everybody, but I would suggest that six hours work a day plus competent citizenship will be at least as productive as eight or ten hours plus incompetent citizenship, not to mention the more equitable distribution of the fruits of production which competent citizenship would probably promote. The suggestion implies that more than two hours of the four hours needed might be provided by a decrease in the work day. The remainder of the time required could be sliced off from various time-consuming activities of the adult. Some could be taken from the Ford, some from the movies, some from the lodge, some from gossip and possibly some, be it whispered, from the church."

Mr. Eldridge rightly expects that these suggestions will provoke various "reactions" from his readers. "Biological determinists will doubtless put them down as largely utopian in character. They will say that citizenship is determined far more by hereditary capacities and limitations than by environmental influences, and concede but little value to a program emphasizing the importance of the latter. Cultural determinists, on the other hand, might very well wax enthusiastic over a program of this character, since, of course, they stress environmental as against hereditary influences in their theory of behavior."

The above suggestions, with the ideas of the author that there might well be a series of tests for citizenship privileges, constitute the most original parts of his text. Others have suggested that more time be given to a study of man's duties as citizen, but few have enumerated with such clearness the claims of the state or the power of the citizen when educated and ready for his work in the state. Others have suggested trained voters, but Mr. Eldridge makes us see that the vote is not everything—that it may be only a drag on the commonwealth.

It is safe to say that this book will not be read by those to whom it could do the most good, but it is inspiring to know that there are people like the author who see a way through for democracy.

G. B. S.

Shanghai, Feb. 11, 1930.

French Translation of Chinese Penal Code

The Bibliotheque de L'Institut de Droit Compare, whose headquarters are at Lyon, has published a French translation, by Jean Escara, of the Chinese Penal Code, which was promulgated in 1928. The second volume is for sale in Paris, by Marcel Giard, at40 francs. It contains 214 pages.

The review of "Frontiers of Trade", by Julius Klein, which appeared in the *Review* for March 22 was in error signed with the initials "E. S." It was written by John Allison, whose signature should have been used.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, March 20—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs addresses a note to the French Minister requesting him to start immediate negotiations for the rendition of the French Mixed Court in Shanghai.—Preparations completed for carrying out compulsory education for children in important cities of Yunnan.—Draft text of the proposed Sino-Turkish Treaty concluded.—Central Hospital of the Ministry of Health in Nanking completed and ready to receive patients.—Chiang Kai-shek orders the commandants of all forts along the Yangtze River and the coast line to immediately effect any repairs that are needed.

Friday, March 21—Yen Hsi-shan formally assumes the post of commander-in-chief of the allied rebel forces at Taiyuan.—The Central Executive Committee considers the three alternative measures to settle the status of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.—Chiang Kai-shek arrives in Shanghai from Nanking on a tour of inspection.—The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining submits to the State Council a plan for the proposed national park along the shores of Lake Taihu.—Niu Yung-chien, retiring chairman of Kiangsu appointed acting Minister of Interior in the absence of Yang Chao-tai.

Saturday, March 22—The Ministry of Railways announces that half-fare rates will be granted on the Government Railways to persons wishing to proceed to the Three Eastern Provinces to study conditions.—The Provincial Government at Canton remits $1,000,000 to Kwangtung troops engaged in fighting the Kwangsi rebels.—The Ministry of Commerce and Labor urges the adoption of a protective policy for China's foreign trade and tariff agreements.—Gen. Chiang Hsueh-liang telegraphs to Chiang Kai-shek reiterating his pledge of loyalty to the Central Government.—A thorough reorganization of the Northeastern Border Defence Headquarters starts and is expected to be effected by April 1.

Sunday, March 23—A number of leading Government officials interested in developing the manufacture of airplanes in China form a joint company with American interests to establish a factory in China.—The Ministry of Education sends identic ministerial orders to the Shanghai and Nanking municipalities instructing them to request Shanghai College and the University of Nanking to discontinue their religious departments.—The Legislative Yuan adopts a set of regulations governing private electrical enterprises.—Chiang Kai-shek inspects the Chinhai forts on his arrival at Ningpo.—Kuominchun units under the command of Pang Ping-hsun advance for the occupation of Chengchow.

Monday, March 24—Admiral Chen Chi-liang appointed commander of the land forces of the navy which are now responsible for the garrisoning of Foochow and the surrounding area.—The Provincial Reconstruction Department of Chekiang starts work on plans for a modern machine works to be used in the industrial development of the province.—An unsuccessful attempt is made on the life of Gen. Chu Shao-liang, commander of the 6th Route Army, in the Tainam Hotel in Wuchow.—To facilitate the development of the port of Shanghai, the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Maritime Customs administration is extended as far as the Changchiatang Harbor in the upper reaches of the Whangpoo.

Tuesday, March 25—The Ministry of Education issues a circular to all schools announcing that hereafter all school uniforms must be made of native cloth in native factories.—Wang Shen-hsiang, dean of the College of Mechanical Engineering of the Government Chiao Tung University at Shanghai, is appointed a delegate to the International Power Conference in Germany.—The military intelligence reports that Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang plan to meet at Shihkiachwang as soon as Chengchow has fallen to the Kuominchun.

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Peiping-Mukden Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

French Minister's Visit Causes Much Harbin Comment

BY KATHERINE ILYIN

(Special Correspondent, China Weekly Review)

HARBIN, March 26—The arrival of the French Minister to China, Count de Martel, in Harbin was responsible for much comment in the local Chinese and foreign newspapers, the allegation being made that the French Government might be interested in again raising the question of the interests of French bondholders in the Chinese Eastern Railway, prior to the meeting of the Sino-Russian delegates in Moscow. Two local newspapers, the Anglo-Russian *Harbin Herald* and the Chinese *Kuo Tse Si Pao*, both published articles regarding Count Martel's visit, the Chinese newspaper alleging that the French Minister had been instructed by his government to visit Harbin for the purpose of investigating the C. E. R. prior to the Sino-Russian conference in Moscow. It was alleged that the French Government considered the time most convenient for raising the question of French interests. The *Herald* scorned the suggestion that France had any "rights" in the railway and declared that only China and the U. S. S. R. were concerned in the question.

Mo Teh-hui, tupan of the C. E. R., in an interview with the local newspapers repudiated the suggestion that Count Martel's visit to Harbin had any connection with the C. E. R. As for Count Martel himself, he only saw *The Review's* correspondent who had known him previously during the period of the Allied intervention in Siberia in 1918-1919, when Count Martel's book "The Storm on the Steppe" was translated into English. This novel by Count Martel had an extensive sale since it gave a vivid picture of the stirring events of the years of the intervention. In this interview the French Minister stated that since he had just been appointed Ambassador to Japan, he considered it necessary to pay a visit to North Manchuria for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the political situation prior to his departure for Tokyo.

ON HIS WAY

THE REST OF THE WORLD — SLOWLY CLIMBING UPWARD FOR THE PAST 4 OR 5 THOUSAND YEARS
YOU'RE TOO SLOW FOR ME — I'M GONNA GET SOMEWHERE QUICK!
CIVILIZATION, MORALITY, RELIGION AND EVERYTHING THAT STANDS FOR PROGRESS
RUSSIA
ORR

By Orr in The Chicago Tribune

The Return of Mo Teh-hui

Mo Teh-hui, president of the Board of Directors of the C. E. R. who had been in Nanking and Mukden in connection with the forthcoming Sino-Russian Conference, has returned to Harbin and in an interview with *The Review's* correspondent stated that it would be impossible for the Chinese delegation to the Moscow meeting to depart for Russia before April 15 due to the necessity of collecting a vast amount of data necessary for the Chinese delegation to take with them. He stated that the Soviet Government had not been officially advised of the change in date of the Chinese Delegation's departure and also of the fact that the forthcoming conference would be concerned solely with matters pertaining to the C. E. R. and could not discuss other diplomatic or political questions. He stated, however, that he did not expect the Soviet Government to raise any objections. Mr. Mo stated that the Chinese Delegation had been empowered by the Mukden and Nanking Governments to go thoroughly into the question of the C. E. R. and that China was planning to make a proposal to the Soviet Government for China's purchase of the railway in accordance with the Mukden and Peiping agreements of 1924. The sum that China would be prepared to pay for the railway would depend upon an expert valuation which China was prepared to make. In reference to certain controversial questions which have developed since the return of the Soviet to control of the line, Mr. Mo stated that all Russian and Chinese employes who had been dismissed in accordance with the terms of the Habarovsk Protocol would not receive any remuneration further than their salaries to the day of their dismissal. He stated that the new Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Harbin, Chung Yi would inform the Soviet Government regarding the powers of the Chinese delegation to the Moscow meeting. The Chinese delegation will include, in addition to Mr. Mo, a representative of the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Li Sheng and a representative of the Ministry of Communications, Tu Wei-cheng and in addition a number of technical experts

from the head office of the C. E. R. in Harbin. In reference to the present status of Tsai Yu-shen, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin who was ordered "punished" by the National Government in connection with the Habarovsk conference, Mr. Mo stated that Mr. Tsai had been seriously ill for several weeks, but was now serving as a councillor on the staff of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden.

First Full Meeting of Board

The first full meeting of the Board of Directors of the C. E. R. with all Chinese and Soviet directors present was held on March 25 when a number of pending questions were settled. The most important decision had to do with the changing of the value of the Russian gold rouble in its relation to the local Harbin dollar. Previously the gold rouble was estimated as worth $1.07, but in future it would be figured at $1.30, the change being expected to net the railway approximately $3,000,000 in increased revenue. In addition to this action it was decided to abolish the Harbin meteorological station which had been financed by the C. E. R. Several other subsidiary organizations also were ordered abolished. Also it was decided to request the U. S. S. R. to return to the C. E. R. the rolling stock which had been seized by the Soviet authorities at the time of the outbreak of the trouble last summer.

Apprehension at Manchouli

Considerable apprehension has been aroused among the residents of the frontier section of Heilungkiang province, particularly at Manchouli and Chalainor due to renewed activities of Red troops stationed on the Russian side of the line adjacent the boundary. It has been reported that Soviet citizens at Manchouli have held demonstrations and there was a report that there had been some minor clashes between Chinese and Soviet troops in the vicinity of Chalainor. Two reasons were suggested in Harbin for the renewed Red activity, one being a report that the Soviet was contemplating action to prevent a revival of Chinese "capitalistic" enterprises on the Chinese side of the line, the Chinese authorities recently having taken steps to finance Chinese merchants and relieve them of certain taxation in order to enable them to resume their businesses on the frontier. Another explanation of the Red activity was that the Soviet was attempting to bring pressure on the Chinese in connection with the forthcoming Conference in Moscow, it being reported that Mr. Melnikoff, the Soviet Consul in Harbin had suggested to the Chinese that the scope of the Moscow conference be broadened to include other matters than C. E. R. questions.

Fugitives From Soviet Russia

Groups of fugitives from various parts of Soviet Russia continue to flock into Harbin, and recount stories of Soviet persecution, chiefly in connection with the new Soviet policy of pushing the establishment of communistic farms in place of privately-owned property. These refugees report that not only the Kulaki (landed proprietors) but also peasants possessing even small means are being driven out of the country and due to the impossibility of finding employment they are fleeing to China, Poland and other countries. The peasants who have arrived in Harbin claim that the inauguration of collective farming will bring widespread misery. They allege that the Soviet-appointed managers of the collective farms lead a "rich" life while the ordinary peasants are forced into a position of serfdom. They claim that there have been many uprisings of peasants resulting in the burning of the buildings on the collective farms. They also claim that a recent order of the Soviet Government making more liberal terms is only for the the purpose of inducing the peasants to sow their grain, following which the Government will then tighten up and conditions will revert to the previous status. They claim that the Government's policy has caused widespread hunger and misery due to shortage of foodstuffs. In the villages and even in such towns as Habarovsk and Vladivostok all persons who do not belong to the unions have a difficult time obtaining sustenance. Members of trade unions receive 600 grams of bread (1 ¼ pounds) but all others are reduced to starvation rations. The prisons are said to be full of people who have been arrested for forcibly taking bread from members of the trade unions. It is stated that due to lack of prison accommodations, the Government has begun to commandeer private homes for incarcerating prisoners who have rebelled against the new collective farming scheme. Trade is said to be almost dead.

Some Escaped Prisoners

Two prisoners, who were arrested by the Soviet authorities at the time of the occupation of Chalainor by the Soviet troops last fall, recently arrived in Harbin, claiming to have escaped from a Soviet jail in China. Their accounts of privations and persecution at the hands of the "G. P. U" (secret police) have appeared in the local Harbin newspapers, their reports generally according with the reports brought out of Russia by the refugee peasants.

BANDITRY IN HULUMBIER

(*From The Review's Correspondent at Hailar*)

Despite all efforts of the Chinese authorities in the Barga district, the Russian bandit bands continue to operate in the Three River District located to the north of the C. E. R. tracks. According to report, the leaders of the Russian bands have refused the Chinese request for them to surrender and turn in their arms and have retreated into the forests and mountainous regions. It is feared that with the coming of warmer weather that these bands will ally themselves with others of the bandit or refugee classes in Harbin and elsewhere in North Manchuria and become a serious menace. The bandits, in addition to rifles and ammunition are said to possess three machine guns and a light cannon. The fear of banditry has completely paralyzed business since merchants refuse to bring goods into the district. The flow of dairy products from the Three River District to the Hailar and Harbin markets practically has stopped.

C. E. R. Telegraphic Conference

A report by the *Kuo Wen* news agency from Harbin on March 20 stated a conference of the directors of the C. E. R. over the telegraph control controversy had been held at which the Chinese had recommended that the Chinese censorship of telegrams at the border be maintained; that Chinese and Russian employes of the telegraph department should remain equal; that the Chinese Government alone has the right to establish new telegraph offices; that a new agreement should be made regarding the division of payment for telegrams sent over the line.

According to a *Kuo Min* report on March 26 from Nanking, two special representatives of the Barga district of Heilungkiang province had arrived in Nanking and had submitted to the Government a detailed report on conditions in the Barga district. They had submitted detailed reports regarding losses suffered as a result of Soviet raids into Chinese territory, demanding that the Soviet Government be forced to reimburse the Chinese for their losses.

A report in the *Manchuria Daily News*, organ of the Japanese South Manchuria Rwy., alleged that the Chinese authorities had decided to make the Soviet Government an offer of 1,300,000,000 gold roubles for the Russian interest in the C. E. R. at the forthcoming C. E. R. conference in Moscow.

A *Reuter* report from Harbin on March 26 stated that the Soviet "G. P. U." secret police in Vladivostok had raided and searched all Japanese shops in Vladivostok, resulting in the arrest of a number of Japanese merchants, the Soviet authorities charging the Japanese with secret trading in the Soviet "chervonetz" currency. It was stated that the Japanese Consul in Vladivostok had lodged a strong protest with the Soviet authorities, demanding the release of the Japanese merchants. The Soviet Government long has been worried at the alleged secret trading in Soviet gold roubles, the actual exchange rate being far below the official Government rate which is arbitrarily fixed in Moscow.

Nanking U. Students Demand Dismissal of Professor Over Cinema Show

Branded as another cinema insult to the people of China, a private film taken by Prof. H.R. Schafer of the University of Nanking was vigorously protested by the students of that institution on March 23, according to a radio dispatch from Nanking to the Shanghai *Evening Post*.

The sealing of the picture and the immediate dismissal of Professor Schafer was demanded by the students, following a general meeting. The District Kuomintang was petitioned, with these demands stated in the bill.

In a social evening, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. of the University, Professor Schafer produced the film which was said to have been taken by himself. The contents of the picture were extremely derogatory to the integrity of the Chinese people, the students stated.

Feeling was running high at the university the day following the showing of the film with numerous meetings and student-leaders active in protest. Heads of the university made no statement as to their course of action in the case. Unofficially, it is not believed that Professor Schafer will be dismissed.

In the United States Court for China

ELLA FELTUS,
Plaintiff,
v.
CORNELIUS A. FELTUS,
Defendants.

Cause No. 326
Civil No. 1435
Filed at Shanghai, China.
March 18, 1930.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 18th day of March, 1930, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 18th day of March, 1930, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendent cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 18th day of March, 1930, Ella Feltus, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 18th day of March, 1930 ;

NOW WHEREFORE it is this 18th day of March, 1930, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 5th day of April, 1930, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

Telefunken Gets Contract for Nanking Radio Station

What will be the most powerful long-wave radio station in the Far East and one of the most powerful in the world will be erected in Nanking in the near future. The contract to build the station was let and the contract signed on March 19 with the Telefunken East Asiatic Wireless Telegraph Co. which is represented locally by Siemens China Company. The total cost of the plant including land, buildings, towers, power plant and equipment will be in the neighborhood of G.$300,000, according to G. H. Zehner, Telefunken representative in Shanghai. Construction work will start within from four to five months.

The station is to be of the latest design known to Telefunken and will be able to cover the whole of China as well as contiguous countries. Under favorable atmospheric conditions radio town in Europe will also be able to tune in on the station, according to Mr. Zehner. As soon as the plant is put into operation the Chinese authorities intend to start broadcasting up-to-date programs of both foreign and Chinese music as well as weather reports, news, etc. so that listeners-in will be able to get up-to-the-minute information on what is happening in the capital city as well as entertainment.

According to all reports the station will be run under purely Chinese management. In order to make this possible the Government is dispatching to Germany a corps of Chinese radio engineers on a prolonged inspection trip so that they can study at first hand the organization of the German broadcasting service carried on by Telefunken and so far as is practicable apply these methods to Chinese broadcasting. It is also understood that the Chinese engineers have been extended an invitation to visit some of the leading electrical firms of Europe while they are on their visit.

The contract for the plant was let to Telefunken in the face of keen competition by other foreign firms manufacturing radio equipment. These included the Radio Corporation of America, the Marconi Company of England. the Western Electric Company of England and the Societe Francaise de Compagnie Telegraphie Sans Fils of France. The bids of all of these firms are said to have been several thousands of gold dollars above the quotation made by Telefunken.

The transmitting plant will be erected near the Yangtze River at Nanking and the two 400-foot self-supporting steel masts will form a landmark at the capital. It will not be dependent on the power supply of the city of Nanking, the contract including the erection of a 600 horsepower plant. All the most up-to-date automatic controls and safety devices known to radio engineers will be provided.

In order that programs can be brought in from all parts of the city a special cable will connect the transmitting plant to a studio which will be erected in the heart of the city. From this central studio other lines will be laid to Government offices, theaters and the various places of amusement so that they can be brought in and relayed to the transmitting station.

It is also interesting to note in connection with the erection of this station that tests are to be made shortly between Berlin and Nanking in telephoto work. An apparatus for receiving radio pictures has already been landed in Nanking and is now being erected under the supervision of a special engineer sent to China by Telefunken. It is expected that actual tests will be under way within three months.

Radio was first introduced into China in 1904 when the first stations were elected in the south and in the Tientsin-Peiping area by the Telefunken Company and with whose cooperation radio training colleges were organized. There are now stations in most of the important cities of the Republic and messages are accepted by the Ministry of Commuuications for transmission from one station to another and to foreign stations at rates which are for the most part cheaper than the land and cable rates. The equipment for most of these stations was supplied by Telefunken, which company also has the distinction of erecting the first short-wave transmitting station in China, which operated between Mukden and Europe. The company is now erecting short-wave stations at Shanghai Hankow and Tientsin for the Ministry of Communications.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Peiping, March 21.—Li Shu-cheng, leader in anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement arrives from Taiyuan.

Pepiing, March 22.—Garrison headquarters commandeers foodstuffs, fuel, etc, in Peiping-Tientsin area.

Harbin, March 23.—M. Melnikow, Soviet Consul, asks instructions from Moscow in view of fact that Mo Teh-chi has been given authority to deal with other than C. E. R. questions at forthcoming Sino-Chinese Conference.

Hankow, March 25.—Indications are that some sort of understanding has been reached between Kuominchun and Han Fu-chu.

Peiping, March 26.—Believed here that Yen Hsi-shan will shortly assume post of commander-in-chief of anti-Nanking forces.

Nanking, March 26—Capture of Chengchow by Kuominchun is confirmed.

Hankow, March 26.—As Kuominchun troops have advanced within 200 li of Hsiangyang, Government forces here also start activities. Ninth division is proceeding towards Singyang.

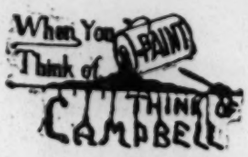
Hankow, March 27.—Lou Lu-yin, chief of propaganda department, states that Sino-Japanese tariff agreement will pass C. P. C. without hindrance in its original form.

Peiping, March 27.—Closing of Japanese journals in Peiping taken by Chinese as expression of Shidehara liberal policy.

Peiping, March 27.—Chen Kung-po amd Wang Fa-chin of Reorganizationists and Hsiah Tse, one of so-called Western Hill group, proceed to Taiyuan. Understanding reached between Yen's representative Chao an Cheng Kung-po.

Dr. C. C. Wu Raises Unique Point at the Hague

A recent telegram from the Hague to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking states that Dr. C. C. Wu, at the meeting of the Nationality Committee of the Conference for the Codification of International Law, suggested the cancellation of the basis of discussion of what is known as the fourth point, which provides that a state may not afford diplomatic protection to its nationals against a State whose nationality such person also possesses. Dr. Wu argued that the larger number of Chinese nationals resident in foreign countries form a unique international body with a common language and civilization. These persons regard themselves as Chinese, the Chinese Gevernment recognizes them as such and provide protection for them. The countries in which they reside also recognise such nationality. Protection of such Chinese nationals, he urged, was necessary because in certain places the Chinese population exceeded the natives. Nine countries supported Dr. Wu's proposal. The majority, however, favored the original draft. Dr. Wu has decided to reserve the point until the time when the signature of the Conference resolutions comes up.



H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

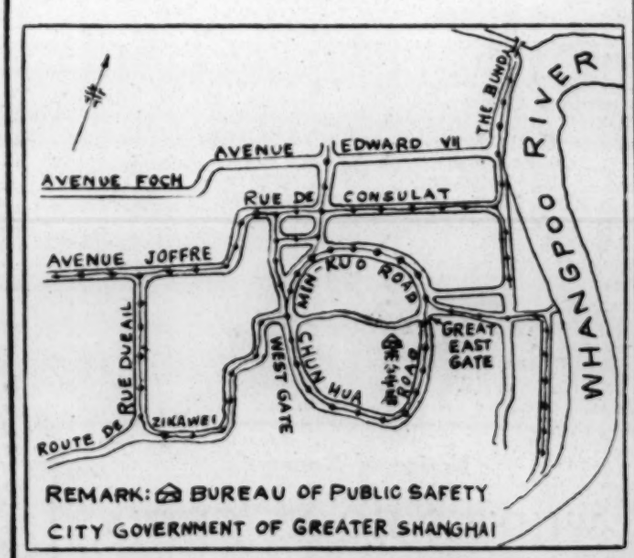
OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after April 1, the offices of the Section of Foreign Affairs, registration, passport, vise and certification of this Bureau, shall be removed from their present premises to the Headquarters Building of the Bureau of Public Safety, Chunghwa Road, off Great East Gate, Nantao. All applicants are requested to apply to the new premises as from and after the specified date. A brief map of the location of the Headquarters Building is shown as below.

YUAN LIANG,
Commissioner of Public Safety,
City Government of Greater Shanghai.

Shanghai, March 20, 1930.



National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

Saturday, March 27, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Yield %
National City Bank of New York	Stock	244	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	100¼	5.98
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	87	7.64
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	103⅜	4.81
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	87	8.03
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	97bid	7.80
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	64½	10.91
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	88¾	6.89
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100¾	6.93
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104	6.18
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	85	7.33
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80bid	7.73
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	93½	5.98
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Debs.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	92bid	6.53
Paris Lyons & Med. Railroad	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103	5.78
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	84	7.31
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	91	6.99
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	97½bid	6.24
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	75⅛	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	119⅜	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc.	Units	93per unit	
Belgian National Railways Pcptg.Pfd.Stock	6 % (Amn.Shares)	83¾	7.16
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	31½	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn.Shares)	41½	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	49	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	47⅞	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	84	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	35¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	85	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	190⅞	—
German General Elec. Co.	6 % May 1, 1948	96¼	6.30
Oliver Farm Equipment Co.($6.Div.per annum) Series "A" (with warrants)	Prior Pfd.Stock	86½	6.94
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Apr. 1, 1938	93	7.16
Republic of Chile	6 % Apr. 1, 1960	93½	6.49
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	65	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	63	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	61½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	49	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	60	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	74	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	28	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	25	—

NOTE: The Above Quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Notice of Removal

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 26th March, 1930.

Silver:—Opened on the 20th inst. at 19⅛d. for spot and 19 5/16d. for two month delivery, and closes at 19½d. and 19 7/16d. respectively. During the week an announcement has been made from Washington that a Resolution has passed the Senate that an Import Duty of 30 cents an ounce shall be imposed. Ratification by the House of Representatives is necessary, and we are informed that in all probability the measure will be passed. As the United States is a silver exporting country one cannot see—that such a step is likely to have a very important bearing on the actual price of silver.

This week we have not heard the usual crop of rumors regarding action to be taken by the Chinese Government, and have consequently had a quieter and less erratic market.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 20th inst. was 1/10 3/4d., and raised next day to 1/11¼d.

On the 20th inst. opening rates for T/T on London were 1/1 1/8d., on New York G. $47, 4 m/s credits 1/11 1/2d. and G. $48⅛. Yen cross rate 49 7/8d., Yen 105¼, Gold Bar 500.50 with a slightly firmer tendency at the close. The following day, silver having advanced to 20d. rates were advanced respectively to 1/11 5/8d., G. $47½, 4 m/s Credits 2/0 1/4d. and G. $48⅝. Yen 103½, Gold Bar around 493/494. Since then the market has been very quiet, with but little business passing, and a slightly easier tone, which yesterday brought available T/T rates to 1/11 5/16d. for near, and G. $47¼, the Gold Bar wavering between 496 and 498. This morning a definitely easier tendency developed, following a decline of ¼d. in silver, and we quote at closing at noon as follows:—T/T on London 1/11 1/8d., T/T on New York 46 7/8, 4 m/s Credits 1/11 5/8d., Yen 105 5/8, Gold Bar 500.40.

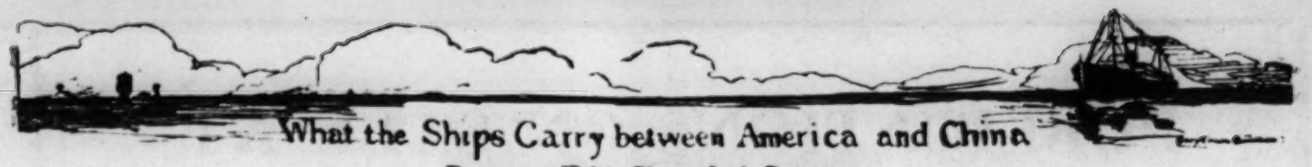
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 110,745,000 a decrease of Tls. 29,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 153,470,000 an increase of $ 2,450,000
Estimated value Tls.221,243,000 as against Tls.160,179,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for February	Thursday Mar. 20	Friday Mar. 21	Saturday Mar. 22	Monday Mar. 24	Tuesday Mar. 25	Wed. Mar. 26
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/11.369	1/10¾	1/11¼	1/11¼	1/11¼	1/11¼	1/11
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/10 13/16	1/11 5/16	1/11 5/16	1/11 5/16	1/11 5/16	1/11 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	1/10 15/16	1/11 7/16	1/11 7/16	1/11 7/16	1/11 7/16	1/11 5/16
T/T India	130,295	127¼	130	130	130	130	128½
T/T France	1,208,273	1177	1204	1204	1204	1204	1190
T/T On N.Y Demand	47,364	46⅛ 46¼	47⅜ 47¼	47⅛ 47¼	47⅛ 47¼	47⅛ 47¼	46⅝ 46¾
T/T Hamburg R. M.		193	197½	197½	197½	197	195
T/T H'kong	80.205	79½nom.	80nom.	80nom	80nom.	80nom.	80nom.
T/T Japan	103 898	107¼	104⅞	104⅞	105	105	106⅛
T/T Batavia	117 941	114¾	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	116
T/T Straits	118.943	122¼	119½	119½	119½	119½	121
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/0.625	2/0¼	2/0⅜	2/0¼	2/0¼	2/0¼	2/0
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/0⅜	2/0⅝	2/0⅜	2/0⅜	2/0⅜	2/0⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/0 912	2/0½	2/0¾	2/0½	2/0½	2/0½	2/0¼
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,286.818	1280	1290	1285	1285	1280	1265
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	50.585	49	50	49¾	49½	49¼	48¾
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	49¼	50½	50	50	49¼	49¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Mar. 26
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	19⅜	20	19 15/16	19⅞	19¾	19½
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 42⅛	G.$ 42¾	G.$ 42¾	G.$ 43⅛	G.$ 42¾	G.$ 42½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls.10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 499.30	Tls. 495.70	Tls. 494.40	Tls. 495.90	Tls. 497.20	Tls. 501.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls.100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.	72.0125	72.0125	72.0125	72.0125	72.05
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3½%	London on Paris	T/T 124.27
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 486 3/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 13/16
,, 4 ,,	2½%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/6 1/16
,, 6 ,,	2½%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 11/32



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Feb. Customs Rate Tls. 1.71 equal Gold $1

GOLDEN DRAGON, January 25.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Asphalt	Pls.	216
Newspapers, Old	,,	3,599
Gasolene, in Case	Galls.	5,000
Gasolene, in bulk	,,	129,500
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	,,	53,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	,,	440,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	69,952

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, Jan. 29.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 20 Pls.	20.35
White, S'hai	Bls. 186 ,,	184.58
Yellow, Ichang, etc.	Bls. 202 ,,	201.31
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 20 Pls.	19.87
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen	Bls. 10 ,,	10.19
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 63 ,,	205.30
Silk Piece Goods	,,	4.08
Tea, Black, other kinds, Shanghai	,,	4
Antimony, Regulus	,,	840
Antimony, Oxide	,,	336
Brassware	,,	37
Bristles, Assorted	,,	12
Chinaware, Fine	,,	11
Feathers, Duck	,,	143
Intestines, Pig	,,	6
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	10
Oil, Wood	,,	19,153
Wool, Sheep's	,,	548
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	464
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	Pcs.	1,000
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	5,000

WASHINGTON, February 3.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	1,757
Paper, Chipboard	,,	3,993
Paper, Kraft	,,	1,110
Paper, Writing	,,	522
Timber, Softwood:		
Poles	Sup. ft.	8,107
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	337,883
Manufactured, Clear	,,	34,480
Manufactured, Merchantable	,,	223,169

THURLAND CASTLE, Feb. 3.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 900 Pls.	3,231
Cotton, Embroidery	,,	8
Paper, Coated	,,	1,879
Paper, Boxboard	,,	659
Soda, Caustic	,,	3,108
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,832
Motor-cars	Pcs	1
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	313
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	246
Typewriters	,,	30
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500
Needles, Machine-sewing	,,	36
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	46,816
Machinery, and Parts of	Hk. Tls.	9,893

GOLDEN STAR, February 4.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Hair, Human	Pls.	201
Nutgalls	,,	297
Oil, Wood	,,	12,431
Seed Sesamum	,,	11,452
Wool, Sheep's	,,	3

ATAGO MARU, February 6.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	840
Antimony, Oxide	,,	420
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33
Nutgalls	,,	410
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	701
Oil, Wood	,,	874
Seed, Sesamum	,,	818
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	252

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Steady — Business Done 4,526,050

March 26.

1029 High	1029 Low	STOCK	Mon., Mar. 24	Tues., Mar. 25
34	20	Adams Express	33⅛	31⅛
354¾	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	290½	285
184½	86	American Can	147⅞	147⅞
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	92½	91¾
130¼	62	American Smelting	74⅝	74¼
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	246¾	246½
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	237½	240½
199	50	American Water Works	105¾	109
140	67¼	Anaconda	75⅛	75
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	48½	48¼
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	119¾	119½
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	104¼	187⅛
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	47	Elim.
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	28⅝	29
265⅞	185	Canadian Pacific Railway	206½	208⅛
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	75¼	75
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island	122	122¾
135	26	Chrysler	40	39
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	38¼	38⅝
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	94⅛	95⅜
38¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	28½	27⅝
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	32⅝	34½
24⅜	10	Commonwealth Southern	16⅞	16¾
12⅛	1⅝	,, opt. war.	5⅜	5½
185¼	80⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	121	120
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	26⅝	26½
126⅜	70	Corn Products	96½	95⅞
82¼	20⅛	Coty, Inc.	31½	32⅛
30⅛	6⅝	Curtiss Wright, Common	12½	11⅞
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	42	41⅜
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	136¾	137
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak Company	241	238½
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	102	100½
93½	41½	Eire Railway	Unq	58⅝
105⅝	17	Fox Film "A"	29½	29¼
63¼	55¼	General Electric	76¾	78
81¾	35	General Food	49⅜	48½
91¾	33½	General Motors	48	47¾
126½	70	General Railway Signal	100	101⅞
82	31½	Gold Dust	42½	41¼
105¾	33¼	Goodrich Rubber	55	57
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	85⅞	95
102⅞	43	Granby	57	57½
122¼	80	Great Northern Certificate	86	96⅛
70	14¼	Grigsby Grunow	18¼	Elim.
93½	38	Hudson Motors	57	56
102¾	48	International Cement	71½	71
103½	4¼	International Comb. Engine	11	13
140	65	International Harvester	94½	93
59½	23	,, Hydro-Elec. "A"	45⅞	45¾
72¾	25	International Nickel	42½	41⅞
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	Unq	51½
41¾	4¼	International Products	Unq	7¼
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	63¾	62¾
242¾	90	Johns Manville	130½	130¾
104⅞	49⅜	Kemecott Copper	58⅛	58⅜
—	—	Kreuger & Toll	30¾	30¾
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Company	106	106⅛
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	110¾	109½
108⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	40½	40⅞
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	85	84¾
24	11½	Madison Square Garden	12	Unq
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	93¾	Unq
156⅞	42⅝	Montgomery Ward	40	39⅝
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	29	29
256½	60	New York Central	187½	187
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	94	93½
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	102	99⅝
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	22¾	22⅝
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	Mutl.	75½
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railroad	84	83¾
30	13⅛	Pennroad Corporation	15¾	15⅜
47	24⅛	Philips Petroleum	38⅝	38¾
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	102	101¼
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	50⅝	49¾
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	55½	55
161	80	Sears Roebuck	88⅛	87⅞
31¾	19	Shell Union	23⅝	23⅞
188	59½	Simmons Company	47⅛	48⅛
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	62⅛	63¾
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	124⅜	124
44¾	20	Standard Brands	24¼	Elim.
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	114½	111⅜
83⅛	43	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	70¼	72¾
48	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	35½	35½
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	57½	58
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	66⅜	65⅜
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	83	81⅝
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	44⅝	44⅞
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	98	99⅜
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	236	237⅝
162	31	United Dry Docks	83	84
20½	6¼	,, Aircraft & Transport	Unq	7½
118½	50½	U. S. Realty & Improvement	74½	72
65	15	U. S. Rubber	30¾	30¼
261¾	150	U. S. Steel	192⅜	190
216½	37½	Vanadium	119	123
282⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	183¾	182¾
35	5¼	Willy Overland	9⅝	Elim.
		Call Money	4%	4%

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII *SHANGHAI*

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokanhsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19 27 d.20 07	a.13.26 d.13.4	a.12 18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a 14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

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